

CANADA WEST



ISSUED UNDER DIRECTION OF
HON. J. A. CALDER, MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, OTTAWA, CANADA.

NO WAR TAX ON LAND IN CANADA

Canada's War Expenses are Raised by an Increase of Customs Tariff and Stamp Tax.

Canada is a self-governing country and her participation in the present European war has been purely voluntary. The revenue necessary to meet the expense is being raised by an increase of seven and a half per cent added to the customs tariff, taxation of banks, loan companies, a tax on railway and steamship tickets, telegrams, postal matter, patent medicines and proprietary articles. The farm lands of Canada are free from any war tax and the farmers exempt to draw the wealth from the rich productiveness of the soil, without contributing to the war expenses, except as outlined above. Immense areas of Western Canada are yet open for free homesteads. Land of the same quality that has produced for the settlers now there from thirty to sixty bushels of wheat and sixty to one hundred bushels of oats to the acre, is available, the only cost being a ten-dollar entry fee.

Who is Eligible. The sole head of a family or any male over eighteen (18) years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country. A widow having minor children of her own dependent upon her for support is regarded as the sole head of a family. Parties who are not British subjects are required to declare their intention of becoming naturalized in Canada.

Acquiring Homestead. To acquire a homestead, applicant must make entry in person, either at the Dominion Lands Office for the district in which the land for which application is made is located, or at a sub-agency authorized to transact business in such district. At the time of entry a fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) must be paid. The certificate of entry which is then granted the applicant gives him authority to enter upon the land and maintain full possession of it as long as he complies with the homestead requirements.

Residence. To earn patent for homestead a person must reside in a habitable house upon the land for six (6) months during each of three (3) years. Such residence, however, need not be commenced before six (6) months after the date on which entry for the land was secured.

Improvement Duties. Before being eligible to apply for patent, a homesteader must break (plough up) thirty (30) acres of the homestead, of which twenty (20) acres must be cropped. It is also required that a reasonable proportion of this cultivation be done during each homestead year. In some cases substitution of stock, in lieu of cultivation, is allowed.

Application for Patent. When a homesteader has completed his residence and cultivation duties, he makes application for patent before the agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the homestead is located, or before a sub-agent authorized to deal

CONCESSIONS BY WHICH TRACTORS, AUTOMOBILES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS MAY BE ADMITTED INTO CANADA DUTY FREE WILL BE ATTRACTIVE, AND WILL MATERIALLY ASSIST FOOD PRODUCTION IN CANADA. PARTICULARS ON PAGE 39.

Average yield in bushels per acre of wheat in the principal wheat-growing countries of the World (Average of five consecutive years 1909-1913)

United Kingdom	31.9 bushels
Germany	31.8
Austria	20.2
Canada	20.0
France	19.1
Hungary	18.8
United States	14.6
Australia	13.2
British India	11.9
Russia	10.8
Argentina	9.9

The World's Exports of Wheat

(Including flour reduced to grain)
(From Principal Producing Countries)

COUNTRIES	Average Exports of the five commercial seasons 1909-10 to 1913-14.	Exports 1915-16
	Thousands of Bushels	Thousands of Bushels
Russia in Asia and in Europe (not incl. Finland).....	164,508	13,436
United States.....	108,599	239,526
Canada.....	95,145	267,766
Argentina.....	83,103	91,390
Netherlands.....	58,331	1,831
Australia (incl. New Zealand).....	53,677	63,249
Roumania.....	53,795	22,335
British India.....	49,732	7,020
Austria-Hungary.....	48,917	(48,917)
Germany.....	22,945	(22,945)
Belgium.....	21,238	(21,238)
Bulgaria.....	11,094	(11,094)
Algeria.....	5,905	5,717
Great Britain and Ireland.....	4,830	3,816
Italy.....	3,560	836
Chile.....	1,728	(1,728)
France.....	1,163	2,029
TOTALS.....	788,470	824,873

with lands in such district. If the duties have been satisfactorily performed, a patent is issued to the homesteader shortly after without any further action on his part, and the land thus becomes his absolute property.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one (1) year after his arrival, viz: If horses only are brought in, sixteen (16) allowed; if cattle are brought in, sixteen (16) allowed; if sheep are brought in, one hundred and sixty (160) allowed; if swine are brought in, one hundred and sixty (160) allowed. If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed.

Duty is to be paid on live stock in excess of the number for which provision is made as above. For customs entry purposes a mare with a colt under six (6) months old is to be reckoned as one (1) animal; a cow with a calf under six (6) months old is also to be reckoned as one (1) animal. Cattle and other live stock imported into Canada are subject to quarantine regulations.

The following articles have free entry: Settlers' effects, free, viz: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, automobiles, vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six (6) months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate, furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by bequest; provided that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve (12) months' actual use in Canada.

The settler will be required to take oath that all of the articles have been owned by himself or herself for at least six (6) months before removal to Canada; that none have been imported as merchandise, for use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale; that he or she intends becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada and that the "Live Stock" enumerated is intended for his or her own use on the farm which he or she is about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

For Particulars as to reduced railway fares and settlers' rates on stock and effects; for information of any nature relative to Western Canada and the wonderful opportunities being offered to new settlers, write the nearest of the following Canadian Government Agents in the United States:

UNITED STATES AGENTS

M. V. MacINNES, 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
C. J. BROUGHTON, Room 412, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE A. HALL, 123 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.
R. A. GARRETT, 311 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
FRANK H. HEWITT, 5th St., Des Moines, Iowa.
O. G. RUTLEDGE, 301 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.
W. S. NETHERY, 82 Interurban Station, Columbus, Ohio.
C. A. LAURIER, Marquette, Mich.
J. M. MacLACHLAN, 215 Traction-Terminal Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
W. E. BLACK, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. D.
MANITOBA GOV'T., AGENCY, 422 Liberty St., Peoria, Ill.

M. J. JOHNSTONE, Drawer 197, Watertown, S. D.
W. V. BENNETT, 200 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
GEO. A. COOK, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
J. L. PORTE, Room 6, Dunn Block, Great Falls, Mont.
J. N. GRIEVE, Cor. 1st and Post Sts., Spokane, Wash.
J. E. La FORCE, 1139 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.
L. N. ASSELIN, Biddeford, Me.
MAX A. BOWLBY, 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
F. A. HARRISON, 200 North 2d St., Harrisburg, Pa.
GILBERT ROCHE, 3 and 5 First St., San Francisco, Cal.
J. C. KOEHN, Mountain Lake, Minn.



CANADA MADE ME PROSPEROUS

THIS is the day when the farmer has his innings. The time was when he was dubbed the "farmer," the "mossback," in a tone that could not have been called derisive, but still there was in it the inflection that he was occupying an inferior position. The stiff

lip that the farmer carried ward off any reproach that his occupation was a degrading one. His hour arrived, though, and for some years past he has been looked up to as occupying a high position.

Agriculture, by a natural trend of economic conditions, stands out today in strong relief as the leader of the world's pursuits. Never in the nation's history have the eyes of the world been so universally focused on the farm. The farmer is the manufacturer of its most necessary product, and he now enjoys the dual satisfaction of reaping a maximum of profit, as a result of his operations, while he also becomes a strong factor in molding the world's destinies.

Manufacturers, business men, professional men and bankers realize the importance of agriculture, and gladly acknowledge it as the twin sister to commerce. In commercial, financial and political crises, the tiller of the soil takes the most important place. Maximum prices, the highest in many decades, show the world's recognition of the necessary requirement for more farm stuffs. The time was coming when this would have been brought about automatically, but war time conditions urged it forward, while the farmer was able to secure land at reasonable prices.

Thirty, and as high as fifty, bushels of wheat per acre at \$2.20 per bushel, and all other farm produce on a similar basis, grown and produced on land available at from \$15 to \$40 per acre, represent a return of profit despite higher cost of labour and machinery, that, in many cases, runs even higher than 100% of an annual return on the amount invested. Such is the present day condition in Western Canada. How long it will last, no one can foretell. Prices for farm produce will likely remain high for many years. Certainly, the low prices of past years will not come again in this generation. Farm lands are low in price at present, but they will certainly increase to their naturally productive value as soon as the demand for them necessitates this increase, and this day is not far distant. The farmer now on the ground is adding

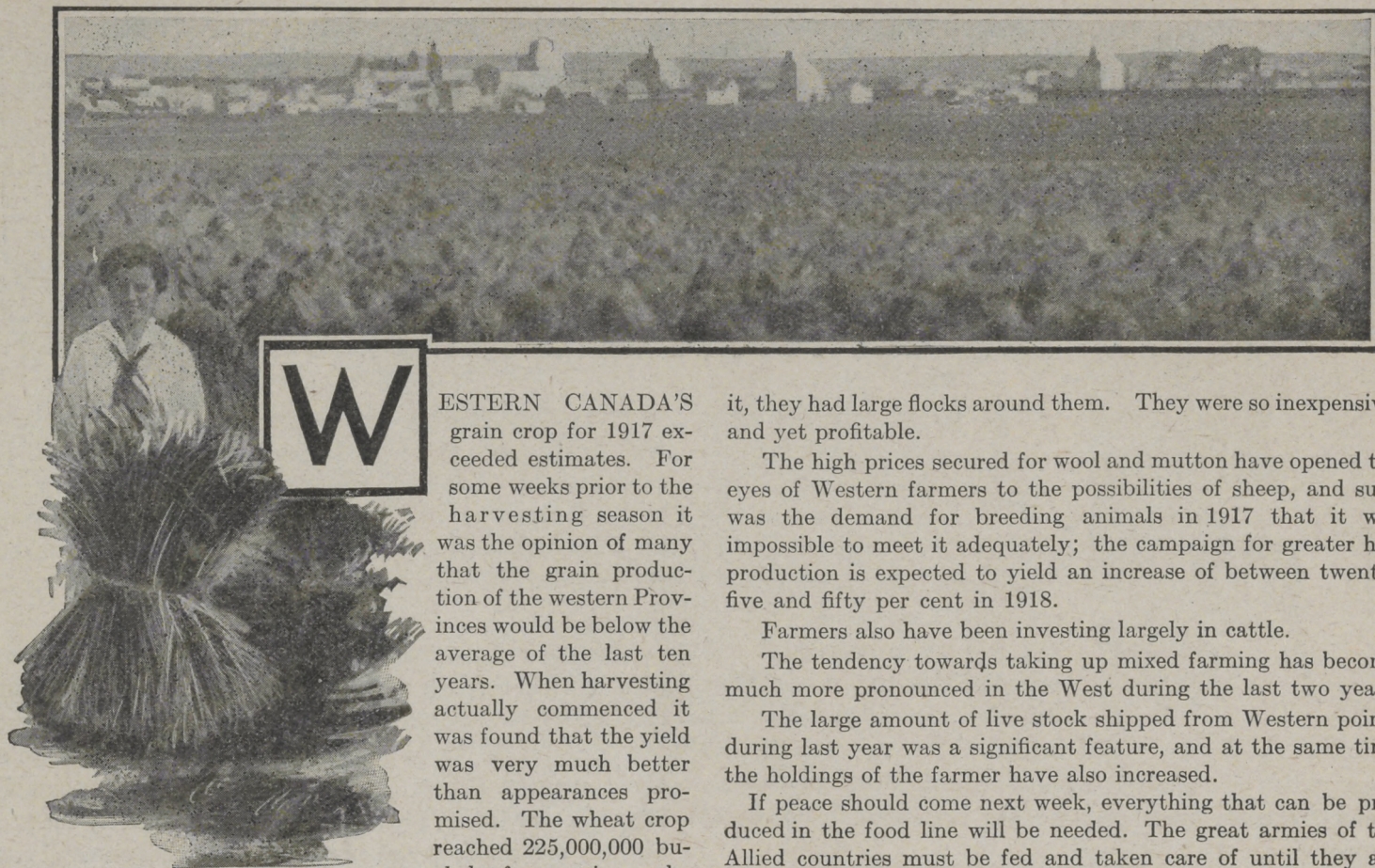
to his holdings while the prices are low; the agriculturist on high priced lands is realizing that he is not getting all the profit that his neighbour in Western Canada is securing; the tenant farmer is seeking a home of his own, which he can buy for what he is paying out for rent; and many are forsaking the crowded cities to grasp these unprecedented opportunities.

The days of pioneering are over; the seeker after a new home travels through all parts of the country on the same good railway trains that he has been accustomed to at home, but on which he has been accorded a special railway rate of about one cent a mile. He finds good roads for automobilizing and other traffic, rural telephone lines owned by the provincial governments, rural schools and churches situated conveniently to all, well appointed and homelike buildings, everywhere an indication of general prosperity, cities and towns with all modern improvements, and, what is the most convincing factor in his decision, a satisfied and prosperous people, with a whole hearted welcome to that country of a larger life and greater opportunities.

To Western Canada belongs the distinguished honour of being the holder of all world's championships in wheat and oats, for both quality and quantity, and to her is credited the largest wheat and oat yields America has known. The natural conditions peculiar to Western Canada, and so adaptable to grain growing, have been an insurmountable barrier for her competitors to overcome. In the last few years the yields of wheat and oats per acre have surprised the agricultural world. As much as sixty bushels of wheat per acre have been grown on some farms, while others have furnished affidavits showing over seventy bushels of wheat per acre, and oats as high as one hundred and twenty bushels per acre. One reputable farmer makes affidavit to a crop return of over fifty-four thousand bushels of wheat from a thousand acres—a world's record.

Western Canada can surely lay undisputed claim to being "The World's natural bread basket."

The most important factor to the American and Canadian to-day is to "Win the War," and, for the sake of a democratic world, the agriculturist is appealed to for his supremest effort. Western Canada offers natural advantages for the growing of wheat at lowest cost, and, now with the admission of tractors and outfits free of duty, this cost will be materially lessened, while the price set on wheat gives positive assurance of the highest profit.



WESTERN CANADA'S grain crop for 1917 exceeded estimates. For some weeks prior to the harvesting season it was the opinion of many that the grain production of the western Provinces would be below the average of the last ten years. When harvesting actually commenced it was found that the yield was very much better than appearances promised. The wheat crop reached 225,000,000 bushels of a superior grade.

All crops were worth to the farmers about \$750,000,000, based on the following estimates:

Wheat.....	\$450,000,000
Oats.....	200,000,000
Barley.....	65,000,000
Flax.....	25,000,000

In addition to the large amount of money farmers got for their grain crops, everything the farmer had to sell brought high prices. The wool clip was not only greater than in any previous year, but the price obtained was double that of 1916, which in turn was almost double that of the year before.

Cattle, sheep and hogs brought \$58,000,000, dairy products, over \$14,500,000, and hay, potatoes and roots were worth \$20,000,000.

Western Canada has an enormous acreage prepared for seeding to wheat in 1918. It is larger than in 1917, and will surpass the record area of 1915, when the largest crop ever known in the West was harvested. The year 1918 should also see a further increase in live stock activity.

For some time the attention of Western Canada farms was devoted to the growing of grain. The ease with which 30, 40, and as high as 50 bushels of wheat could be grown, and the immense profits that were assured, was a great temptation to the farmer. But as time went on, and he found his winter days grow longer because of the inactivity, he felt that his energies could be occupied and diverted. The land that could grow these wonderful yields of wheat held the elements that would make stock-raising a success, and one would interfere in no way with the other. Then, too, there was the increasing interest that would remove the inertia that a one crop farmer must feel. The home interests, the farm appearance, would be helped by even a few sheep around the place. Isn't it so that they lend attractiveness? Many of the farmers of Western Canada during the past few years have gone into sheep-raising. At first slowly, but before they were aware of

it, they had large flocks around them. They were so inexpensive, and yet profitable.

The high prices secured for wool and mutton have opened the eyes of Western farmers to the possibilities of sheep, and such was the demand for breeding animals in 1917 that it was impossible to meet it adequately; the campaign for greater hog production is expected to yield an increase of between twenty-five and fifty per cent in 1918.

Farmers also have been investing largely in cattle.

The tendency towards taking up mixed farming has become much more pronounced in the West during the last two years.

The large amount of live stock shipped from Western points during last year was a significant feature, and at the same time the holdings of the farmer have also increased.

If peace should come next week, everything that can be produced in the food line will be needed. The great armies of the Allied countries must be fed and taken care of until they are fully reinstated in their former avocations. This will take time. Take the five hundred thousand troops that Canada has raised, and on the fighting line, they cannot be brought back across the Atlantic in a week's time. It will take months to bring the Canadian boys back. In the meantime, they will have to be fed and cared for, as they have since the war began. And the same would be true of the armies of the United States and of other countries. It will take months, and perhaps a year or two, to restore things to pre-war conditions in the Allied countries of Europe and on this side of the water. Then, too, the people of these countries will have to be fed. The coming of peace will not mean that their storehouse of food will be refilled as if by magic. It will take several years to get back to normal in food production.

As was the case in 1915 and 1916, many farmers were able to pay for their land outright with the proceeds of their first year's crop. Further evidence of the prosperity of Western Canada is shown by the fact that one in every twenty of the population is now the owner of an automobile. If the farming community alone is taken it will be found that the proportion of automobile owners is still greater.

The entry of the United States into the war has strengthened the bonds between that country and Canada. We are now working together for the same ends. Those who are not fighting are promoting a greater production of foodstuffs. In this connection Western Canada offers a wonderful opportunity. Not only can larger quantities of staple foodstuffs be produced, but the cost of production is lower, and the remuneration greater than where land is more expensive. Notwithstanding the fact that the price of farm products has doubled during the past three years, there are millions of acres of arable land in Western Canada which can still be bought at low figures.

Those who are contemplating coming to Western Canada can not do better than come early in the spring when they can put in a crop and harvest it in the fall, in this way they will be able to achieve something that will not only be of great benefit to themselves, but also to the great cause for which the Allies, including the United States, are now fighting.

Farm Tractors and Equipment Admitted to Canada Duty Free

The Lowest Cost and the Greatest Profit



THE nation-wide cry of "More Production" has reached all agricultural sections, and there is a general interest amongst farmers to increase production and to reduce expenses. Need of food-stuffs is greater than the world has ever before known, and every effort is being used to meet the world's food requirements, becoming more apparent every day. While it is true that this is prompted by a general patriotism, there is an underlying factor in this extension work to secure some of the benefits that are being offered by a ready market

at maximum prices. Wide-spread attention has been given to the opportunity in this respect in Western Canada, where fortunes are being made in a few crops out of grain at present prices.

It has been found that the open, level prairie can be cultivated for wheat and other small grains at a minimum cost, and the yields have always been more than satisfactory. Wheat crops of forty bushels to the acre have been common in Western Canada, and with a present price of over \$2.00 per bushel, this means a return on investment and labour that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. The range in price of land runs from \$12 to \$30 per acre, according to location and other local conditions. In this period of "more agricultural efficiency" it is apparent that the farmer on low priced, but high grade, lands, growing his grain at a minimum cost, is reaping a golden harvest with the highest percentage of profit.

The cultivator of high priced farm lands has a big handicap to overcome in computing his profits on a \$200 an acre farm, as compared with the agriculturist reaping as great, if not greater, return from \$25 an acre land.

It therefore becomes a question for the farmer to answer, whether he is doing himself and his country the best service, by devoting all his energies to working high priced land that yields no better return than land that can be secured at one-eighth the price. It is a case of getting either minimum or maximum quantity. Many have already decided on the alternative, and with their spare money invested in, and now working Western Canada lands, are allowed to speak for themselves. We learn of cases where on a \$4,000 investment, in one year they have had their money back, with a profit of from 50% to 100%.

The farmer in Western Canada is exempt from all personal taxes. His buildings, stock and implements are not assessed, and every encouragement is given to farmers to improve and increase their farm output. Reduced railway rates are offered to new settlers to look over the country and size up an unprecedented opportunity in farming.

Tractors and Farm Machinery Admitted Duty Free.
Ask Canadian Government Agent.

Immigration and Land Sales

There continues to be an improvement in the volume of immigration from the United States to Canada, which, it will be recalled, practically ceased when the great war commenced. For the first ten months of the past year there was a marked increase over the corresponding periods of 1915 and 1916, not only in the number of persons, but in the value of the effects and the amount of actual cash they brought with them.

The following are the official returns for the periods referred to:

Year	Persons	Cash	Value of Effects
1915	9,191	\$2,022,918	\$ 285,950
1916	15,960	2,825,751	854,142
1917	33,134	4,932,190	1,488,898

The first year of the war, as above stated, showed a great falling off in immigration. That from the old country practically ceased, while that from the United States was greatly decreased. This was accounted for by the fact that there was a great fear that disaster and ruin stared Canada in the face. In the first ten months of 1915, immigration from the United States was 9,911. Gradually the fear that had taken hold of many subsided, and in 1916 this number was increased to 15,960. The same ten months in 1917 showed a more remarkable increase, the immigration being 33,134.

An accurate barometer of immigration conditions in the West is furnished by an official statement issued by Canadian Pacific Railway land department. In October, sales showed an increase of about 80% in acres, and an increase of about 150% in value, as compared with sales in October a year ago. Increased sales and higher prices tell their own story. The comparisons for October and the ten-month period are worth noting:

	October		Ten Months	
	1917	1916	1917	1916
Acres sold . . .	82,853	45,027	543,160	316,796
Price paid . . .	\$1,456,451	\$580,616	\$9,527,636	\$4,963,116

Private sales by private individuals and companies were more numerous and at much higher prices than ever before.

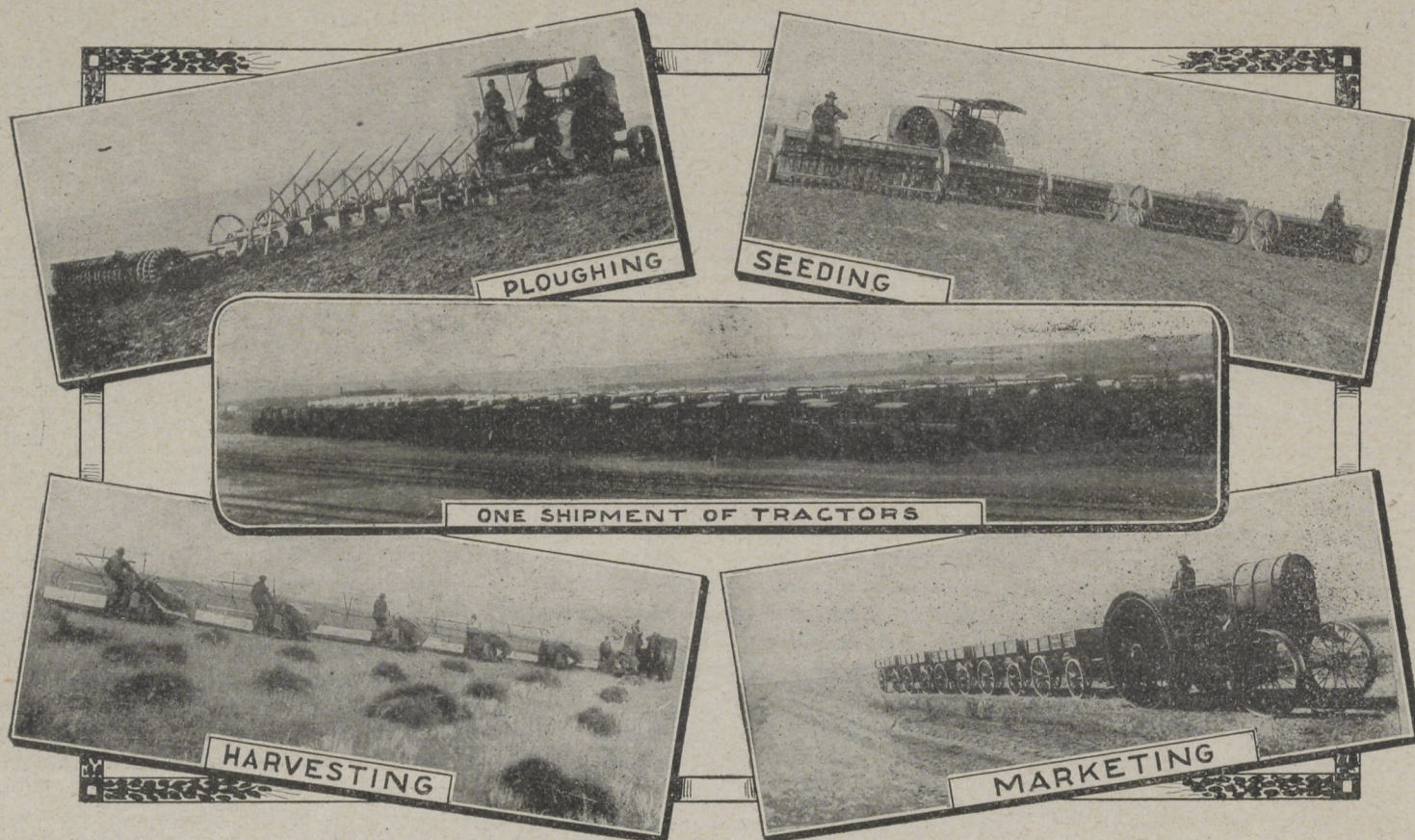
The magnet drawing new settlers at this time is the combination of high prices for grain and low prices for fertile land in the Canadian West. Although a slow descent may be counted on in the price of grain when the war ends—it may take several years to restore the world's stocks of foodstuffs to normal—there is good ground for confidence in the outlook for rapid development in the Canadian West.

It has the great vacant spaces on which food can be produced and on which homes can be successfully established. For these and other reasons, the country will benefit largely from the movement of settlers after the war, and the great burden of the struggle in the way of financial debt, will be distributed over a much larger number of people. Canada will benefit by the great movement which will follow the war.



THRESHING GANGS HANDLE THE FALL THRESHING

Wealth Producing Soil Backs Canada to "Carry On"



THE United States, now in the great world's war, has the touch of war's spirit permeating the great commonwealth. In every hamlet and district is felt and shown the interest to be expected from a people whose love of liberty and justice rises supreme. Day by day their appreciation of what it means to give up now for the future happiness of themselves and the generations to come grows greater and greater. There will be

loss of loved ones, but there will be no badge of mourning to indicate the great sorrow that will be felt. The sacrifice is the toll demanded for making the whole world better. Sensing this, there is preparation and willingness to sacrifice until the goal—the defeat and downfall of despotism—is assured. When the people look back, and see what Canada has done, and learn that Canada today is bigger and better than ever, they will take heart, and with increasingly growing vigour, "carry on" with a greater courage. Canada has sent nearly 500,000 out of a population of eight million; she has subscribed to Victory Bonds over and over again, and no sound of a whimper. At each demand that is made upon her resources, she meets it, and gets ready for the next. Recently, her people were asked to subscribe \$300,000,000. She handed over \$460,000,000.

How the war affects Canada is best shown by the willingness of the people to contribute. They, too, realize the part they are taking in the conflict, and are a unit on making the world better. Canada's wealth was never shown to greater advantage than in the present struggle. It lies in the soil, in its homes, in its other natural resources, and wonderful riches in the tenacity and courage of its men and its women. The soil and the climate, and the hardihood and determination of the farming class to win, by cultivating and cultivating, growing wheat and raising cattle, and building up all the resources so necessary to carry on the war, are factors that will count.

Probably the last word in encouragement comes from the Premiers of the three provinces where the bulk of the food products come from. What these men say gives inspiration to those who contemplate farming in Western Canada.

Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba, says:—"Manitoba has prospered exceedingly during the year 1917, and the new year finds us not only still ready and willing, but unceasingly able to bear whatever burdens the fourth year of the war may bring. Manitoba farmers, generally speaking, have never been in better condition to carry on. Out of her prosperity Manitoba is giving lavishly toward the winning of the war. Every appeal for funds has met with quick and generous response. The people of the Province are well settled into the collar in all war efforts. There is a spirit of determination, of willingness to make sacrifices, of confidence in the certain outcome, of which there is no room for pessimism. Manitoba will carry on."

Saskatchewan had a prosperous and successful year in 1917, and when Premier Martin sent out his New Year message it was filled with an optimism that was fully warranted.

"There is no doubt that the province today is in a better condition financially than ever before. True, the effects of the town and city real estate boom have not altogether passed away, but, speaking generally, the farmers on the plains and the merchants in the towns, are in a better financial position today than at any previous time. Our people are industrious and progressive.

"While we have in some portions of the province a mixed population, education and scientific methods are making rapid strides and we are looking forward with every confidence to a glorious future and the development of a people on the central plains of Canada, of which the whole Dominion and the British Empire will have every reason to be proud."

Hon. Chas. Stewart, Premier of Alberta, in a message to the people on the 1st of January, speaks with such buoyancy and hope of the future and so highly of the work of the past year, that his statement is reproduced. He says:—

"The prosperity of the farming communities is reflected in the towns and cities by increased wholesale business and bank clearances. Wholesalers report increases from 20 per cent to 25 per cent, and their collections the best in the history of the Province. Alberta being essentially an agricultural province at the present time these conditions are a source of great gratification to our people, and no doubt will be to Canada as a whole—taking into consideration the fact that Alberta forms a no small part of the granary to which the Empire at present looks as the source of its food supply."

Tractors and Their Outfits Admitted Duty Free. Ask Canadian Government Agent.

Canada's Agricultural Development Remarkable



IN Canada, as in the United States, food conservation is at the moment a matter of vital interest. The armies at the front must be fed. Our contribution can be increased only by putting increased areas under cultivation. In the three prairie provinces there are undisposed of available Dominion lands to the extent of 10,000,000 acres within ten miles of a railway, 15,000,000 acres within fifteen miles of a railway, 20,000,000 acres within twenty miles of a railway, and 270,000,000 acres over twenty miles from a railway line. In

the same provinces there are alienated lands not available for homestead entry, but for sale at reasonable prices and, generally speaking, on easy terms, still unoccupied and uncultivated to the extent of 20,000,000 acres. Six million acres of this is school lands, which is sold from time to time, as requested, by public auction, the remaining 14,000,000 being held by the Hudson Bay company, railway companies, other corporations and private dealers. With wheat at over \$2.00 a bushel, and likely to remain for the duration of the war, and for at least two or three years after the war, at a high figure, there should be sufficient inducement, entirely outside of patriotic motives, to encourage the commencement of cultivation duties on a large area of the lands referred to.

Hundreds of Americans sowed last year their first crop in Canada, and last fall harvested and disposed of more grain than was sufficient to pay the full price of the land purchased. The double incentive of fulfilling a patriotic duty by increasing the agricultural production and at the same time securing a financial reward has

been responsible for modes of agriculture which in ordinary times would be indefensible. The tendency to mine instead of farm the land was never greater than at the moment.

In this connection, a Western Canada farmer gives his experience: "Unpropitious weather conditions and other reasons prevented me in the fall of 1916 from having my whole area ready for seeding. In the past spring there were 100 acres which I might either summer fallow, put into barley or take a chance of getting a crop under the speediest kind of working. Without ploughing, I seeded direct onto the stubble and harvested what you will say was no doubt much beyond my just deserts—17½ bushels per acre of wheat, which sold at my nearest market at \$2.07 a bushel." This incident is not mentioned as an encouragement to others to go and do likewise, nor is it alleged that the greater number of American farmers who go to Western Canada succeed in paying for their purchases out of their first year's crop, but it is maintained that land at its present, or much increased value, which, with the poor methods of cultivation prevailing in the past, has produced on an average of twenty bushels of wheat per acre per year, offers an opportunity for those desiring to commence farming, which exists in no place else in the world.

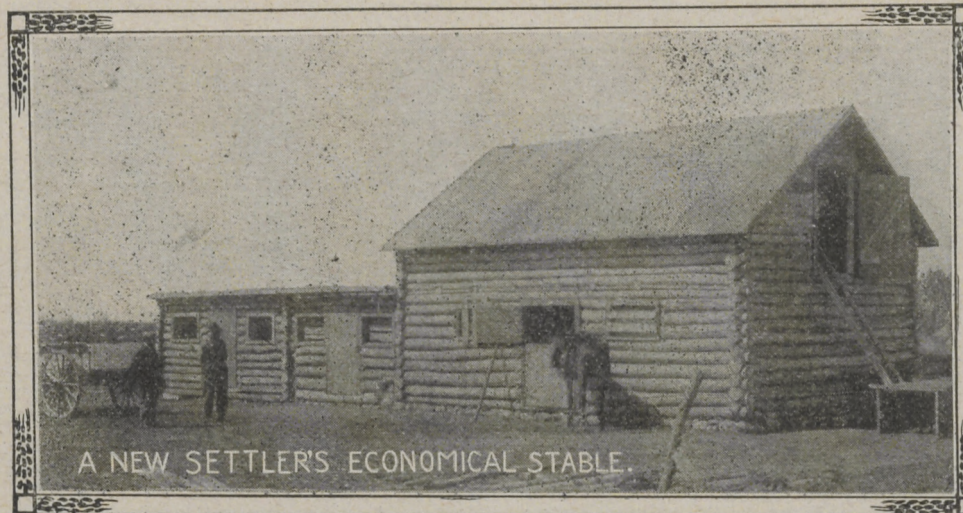
According to figures recently published, in the average yield of wheat for a period of five years, 1909-13, Canada took fourth place, being exceeded only in three countries where scientific farming has been brought to a high pitch of perfection. In the gross quantity of wheat exported in 1913, Canada took second place, being exceeded only by the United States, and for the year 1915-16, *Canada leads the world.*

Forty years ago the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were practically uninhabited,—except for the native Indian and the fur trading companies. It was a pioneering feat of no mean ability, to bring in that period the three provinces into the state of cultivation which now exists. In 1916 the crop was: wheat 210,000,000 bushels; oats 220,000,000 bushels; barley 33,000,000 bushels, and for the past year, the yield was: wheat, 226,000,000 bushels; oats, 268,189,350 bushels; barley 43,168,000 bushels.

The cattle industry is a highly important one. Without corn, which it is felt will in a few years be grown generally, there are to be found all the elements essential to the profitable production of all kinds of live stock; barley is an always sure crop, the fodder crops are unexcelled, the native grasses and pea vine are unsurpassed for the development of large steers. There is an abundance of natural shelter and water,—and a perfectly fitting climate, making the conditions ideal for the raising of live stock. From the marketing standpoint there is near at hand in the eastern portion of the territory the market hub

of the entire country, the stockyards at Winnipeg,—having a handling capacity of 450 carloads. In the western end the stockyards at Calgary and Edmonton have also excellent facilities.

Sheep do wonderfully well. The increase in that industry in the past few years by farmers generally indicates that there is money in it. The



number of hogs has been steadily increasing.

Dairying is coming into its own. Owing to the great desire of the farmer, and especially the newcomer, to enter upon an era of quick money making, his attention was devoted almost entirely to grain raising, but when it was found that the provinces were importing their butter and cream, and their cheese, it dawned upon them that with the rich grasses, the excellent water,—and the shelter so easily made available, they should keep this profit at home. The provincial governments established creameries in different parts, undertook their operation and management, until now there has come about such a change that instead of being importers as in 1913 they are now exporters.

From this it will be seen that Western Canada, in addition to its claim as one of the greatest wheat-producing sections of the continent, may be classed as a mixed-farming section equal to any. The resources, by no means limited, are there, waiting the advent of money and enterprise to place them in the category which will certainly soon become theirs, and at the present rate of development, Western Canada's farmers will soon enjoy every convenience known to any agricultural community. This is made possible by the great profit from an acre of low priced land with high priced wheat.

Western Canada Gives the Answer to the "Land-Hungry"



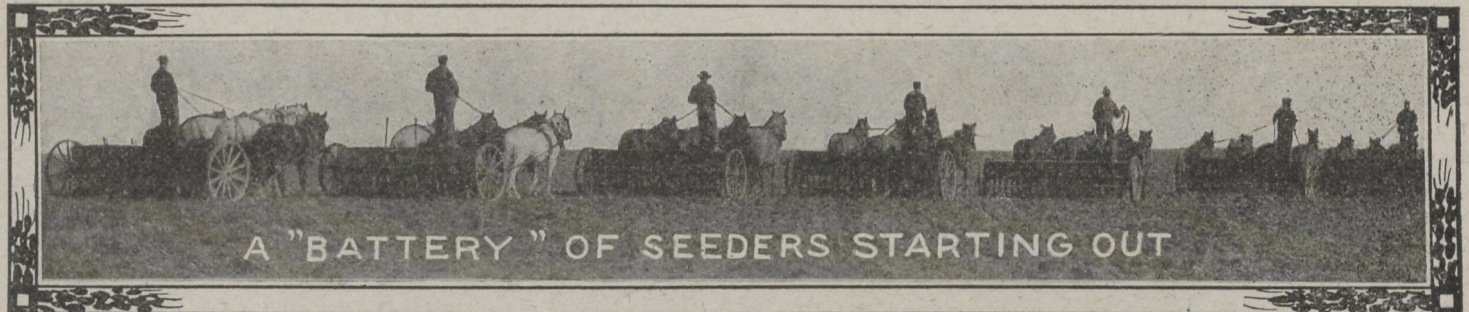
Western Canada's Trade

It might have been supposed that owing to the gravity of the war situation, the natural sorrow arising from the loss of so many thousands of Canadian soldiers, and the constant appeals of the government for economy, a spirit of caution would have developed in the prairie country and some cessation would have occurred in trade, with a decrease and falling off in the volume of business. But there never was so much money in the prairie country nor so enormous a volume of trade. One wholesale dealer's sales for 1917 were three-fold greater than ever in his history.

There has been a steady demand for all commodities. Even in hardware, the record is beyond any figures quoted in previous years. In dry goods, groceries, and boots and shoes there is no comparison. Luxuries are freely bought in all parts of the country. Farmers never had money in so great volume and never parted with it so freely.

When, a few years ago, it was suggested to secure fifty millions at five per cent for the war, the project was regarded as chimerical,

it is quite hopeless for the tenant farmer or the farmer's son in moderate circumstances, or the city man with limited capital, to attempt to buy a farm of his own. To pay for it becomes a life-long task, and the probability is that he will never do more than meet the interest charges. If he is serious in his desire to secure a farm home he must look to countries where there is still abundant fertile land available at moderate cost, and where these lands may be purchased on terms which make it possible for the settler with small capital to become a farm owner as the result of a few years' labour. He will also want land in a country where the practices of the people are similar to those to which he has been accustomed; a country with the same language, same religion, same general habits of living, with laws, currency, weights and measures, etc., based on the same principles as those with which he is familiar. He wants a country where he can buy land from \$10.00 to \$30.00 an acre, which will produce as big or bigger crops as those he has been accustomed to from lands at \$100.00 an acre. He wants this land where social conditions will be attractive to himself and his family, and where he can



and as certain to dislocate commercial business if attempted. When \$50,000,000 was asked for in 1915, the country immediately offered \$100,000,000, and in 1916 when \$100,000,000 was asked for, the country provided \$200,000,000. It was, however, in 1917, that it was fully realized what the Canadian people could do in the way of financing the war. In the spring, \$150,000,000 was supplied, and in the fall over \$400,000,000.

The Western Canada Movement and its Reason

The desire to have a piece of land of one's own is a natural instinct in the heart of every properly developed man and woman. In earlier years, on account of the great areas of land available in the United States, no great difficulty was experienced by any ambitious settler of that country who wished to become his own landholder, but the rapid increase in population, combined with the corresponding rise in the price of land, has completely changed this condition. Land, which a generation ago might be had for the homesteading, now commands prices ranging from \$100.00 an acre and over. At such prices

look forward with confidence to being in a few years independent, and well started on the road to financial success.

All these conditions he will find in Western Canada. The provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, commonly called "Western Canada," provide the one and only answer to the land-hungry. The land is there; it is the kind of land he wants; the conditions are as nearly ideal as is possible, and the prices and terms are such that the man of moderate capital has an opportunity not available to him elsewhere.

Big Increase in Four Years

It is interesting to note the increased value in dairy products during the past four years in the three provinces. In 1914 it was \$6,026,620.27 as compared with \$14,495,631 in 1917. In cattle, sheep and hogs the increase was \$35,283,951.17—the figures being 1914, \$26,436,811.33; in 1917, \$61,720,762.50.

The same remarkable increase is shown in the production of grain, as evident by the sales during the last four months of each year. In 1914 the sales amounted to \$89,132,014.13, while in 1917 the figures showed \$290,247,943.01.



From Grass to Grain; From Poverty to Wealth



S EVEN years ago a Methodist clergyman from Ireland visited Western Canada. On his return he wrote some splendid articles, afterwards republished in book form. He says in part:

"Many a time I have tried to picture to myself what the prairie wheatfields are like. The dream has been realised, and it is sufficient to say that the sights which greeted me everywhere baffle description. When the train turned West from Winnipeg, and entered upon the fringe of the prairie, although the hour was late, and I was fairly tired, yet sleep I could not until my eyes feasted on the sight at daybreak. Such a sunrise!

"It was almost with impatience that I watched for the breaking of the day. It came at last, slowly, but gloriously beautiful to behold. As the dawn advanced, and the boundless prairies began to stretch to the distant horizon, I could only murmur to myself:—

"These are the gardens of the desert, these the unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful, for which the speech of England has no name. The prairies! I behold them for the first time, and my heart swells, while the dilated sight takes in the encircling vastness.

"Amid the unadorned grandeur of centuries might be seen the little strips of wheat, little by comparison with the millions of acres still untilled. Only some five per cent of the land in the three great prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta is yet under cultivation, and even this small margin is not all sown with wheat. Here and there the latter might be seen waving like ribbons of gold, and a glorious contrast it affords. But there is still very much land to be taken up."

[It is interesting to note the advancement that has taken place in the seven years since the above was written. The increase in the production of grain is something remarkable as shown by the census figures for 1906 and 1916. They are no longer "little strips of wheat" but vast acres of golden grain.]

"The wealth of the West lies in the wheatfields, and whatever the actual returns may be, everyone is delighted at the prospect.

One result will be that many new settlers will crowd to the districts without delay. Another will be seen in the developments of the towns and cities, especially along the railway track. Thirty years ago the buffalo roamed at will over the wide domains now under cultivation, but at present happy homesteads are springing up on every side, some of them being unusually attractive. At times the wheat-belt seems to be everywhere, for at least a couple of hours; then it thins off, and presently again becomes profuse right up to the railway line. The train is laden with harvesters. Chatting freely with the men, I found that as a rule they stayed in the West three months and generally cleared 100 dollars each during the season. This is very good, but, better still, many of the men become "homesteaders," that is, they take up a quarter section of land that is placed at their disposal by the Government.

"Harvesting operations are now in full swing everywhere. The demand for men is urgent—indeed many districts cannot secure sufficient. Twenty bushels of wheat to the acre is about the average. Many sections of land go far in advance of this, but no one grumbles if this standard is reached. The average price of wheat is about a dollar per bushel, which means twenty dollars an acre. When it is remembered that the grain can be purchased and handled on an average from seven to ten dollars an acre, this leaves a profit of 100 per cent. [Now the price is \$2.21 per bushel, and the profits are proportionately increased.]

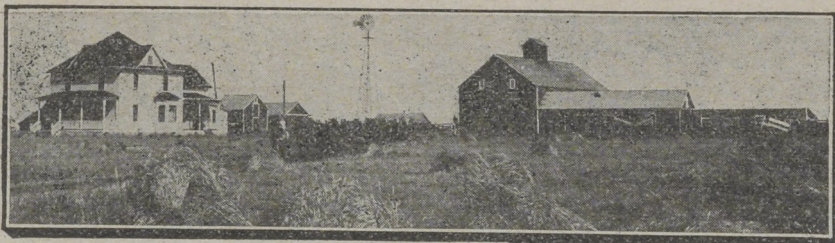
"Many do much better than this. I met a young fellow at Warman, who had a farm of 320 acres. Half of this he received as the Government grant free, and the other half he purchased at six dollars per acre. He had to borrow all the money necessary to stock and work it during the first year. He cleared himself the second year, and had a good margin of profit the third. Then he let the farm to another man, who bore the entire working expenses, and agreed to give one-third of the net profit to my young friend. He received the first year 1,250 dollars, the next year 1,300, but last year, owing to the early frost, his share fell to 270 dollars, which, considering the season, was fairly good. He has been offered 30 dollars an acre for all the land, but prefers to retain it for some time yet."

Showing the Rapid Transformation of Nature's Prairies into Wealth Producing Fields

	Acres Wheat		Acres Oats		Acres Barley		Acres Flax		Acres Rye	
	1906	1916	1906	1916	1906	1916	1906	1916	1906	1916
Manitoba.....	2,721,079	2,695,389	931,282	1,397,013	336,986	655,308	16,051	22,340	4,308	28,295
Saskatchewan.....	2,117,484	8,532,838	901,646	3,548,637	75,573	357,399	108,834	519,763	3,045	20,583
Alberta.....	223,930	2,571,670	476,511	2,030,510	108,175	321,482	6,484	94,333	7,143	19,027
Total.....	5,062,493	13,799,897	2,309,439	6,976,160	520,734	1,334,189	131,369	636,436	14,496	67,905
Increase.....	172 per cent		230 per cent		156 per cent		536 per cent		370 per cent	

Total acreage 1906—8,038,531; 1916, 22,814,589. Increase in acreage, 184%



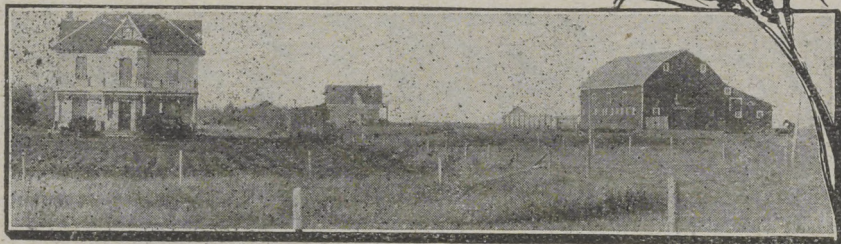


A Few Western Canadian Farm Homes

IN his letter to the public on the 1st of January, Hon. W. J. Hanna, formerly Canada's Food Controller, says:

"Authoritative information has reached us that food shortage in Europe is terribly real, and only the sternest resolve on the part of the producers and equally stern economies on the part of all, as consumers, can possibly save the situation.

"France last year had a crop one-third and one-half that of a normal year. Women did the work of draught animals in a determined effort to make the impoverished soil of France produce every pos-



sible ounce of food. They now look to us to make up their deficiency of essential supplies.

"The harvest in Italy was far below normal and will require much larger supplies to feed her people until next harvest.

It is impossible for the Allies to spare many cargo carriers to transport foodstuffs from India, Australia, New Zealand and even the Argentine Republic. This means that the allied nations are practically dependent upon North America to supply them with the food which must be forthcoming if terrible suffering is to be avoided and the fighting efficiency of the armies maintained.

"On December 1, the United States had not a



single bushel of wheat for export, after allowance was made for domestic requirements on the basis of normal consumption, and the United States Food Administration is endeavoring to bring about reduction of 20 per cent in home consumption of wheat and flour. This would release 100,000,000 bushels for export, but the Allies will require nearly five times that amount before the 1918 harvest. "Canada to-day is the only country in the world, practically accessible to the Allies under present conditions of shipping shortage, which has an

actual exportable surplus of wheat after allowance for normal home requirements. The surplus to-day is not more than 110,000,000 bushels. A reduction of 20 per cent in our normal consumption would save an additional 100,000,000 bushels for export. The outlook for production of foodstuffs in Europe next year is distinctly unfavorable.

"Such is the situation — grave beyond anything that we thought possible a few months ago. Unless our people are aroused to a realization of what the world shortage means to us, to our soldiers and to our Allies, and



of the terrible possibilities which it entails, disaster is inevitable.

"Production, too, must be increased to the greatest possible extent. Present war conditions demand extraordinary effort, and every man, woman, boy or girl who can produce food has a national duty to do so.

"I am confident that when the people of this country realize that the food situation is of utmost gravity they will readily adjust themselves to the necessities of the case and make whatever sacrifices may be required. The call which is made upon them is in the name of the Canadian soldiers at the front, the allied armies, and the civilian populations of the allied nations who have already



made food sacrifices to an extent little realized by the people of this country."

Here is an appeal made by a man upon whom rests the great responsibility of assisting in providing food for the Allies and the soldiers at the front, who are fighting the battles in mud and blood. It can not be ignored. Here we are living in luxury and extravagance, inclined to idleness and forgetfulness. This must cease. We must save and produce. Our lands must be tilled. No matter where it may be, in Canada or the United States, our duty is to cultivate. Splendid opportunities in the United States are open for extended operations of lands.

Western Canada also offers them on high producing lands and at low cost. Decide for yourself where you can do the most good, and get to work quickly.



Where the World's Greatest Farming Profit is Made.



IN past editions of "Canada West," the prophecy was made that prices of farm lands in Western Canada would not long remain at present ridiculously low prices, and that homestead lands, i. e., the 160 acres that the government gives free to actual settlers, would soon become a thing of the past. It was not then thought that land values would increase as they have been doing during the past year. It was felt that the war, and the fear that it caused amongst those wishing to move to Canada, would cause delay in improved prices. Reports were spread of dire happenings to those who would choose Canada as their future home, and the supposition was reached that while Western Canada would yet come into its own, the time would be delayed. A retrospect of the past year shows that war and false reports were ignored. The immigration of first-class settlers was far greater than during the previous year. Land values increased, farms exchanged hands at a considerably higher price than ever in the past, and the free homesteads were more keenly sought.

Lands, elsewhere, producing smaller yields, and grain of no better quality, were bringing four, five, and as high as ten times those of Western Canada. They were being sought. The prices of grain of all kinds, stock—horses, sheep, and cattle—were giving a value to high priced lands. And, if so, why not Western Canada lands, which had not yet felt the influence of high prices, and the tillers of which were making twenty-five, fifty, and as much as one hundred per cent on their investment. Farms were being bought and paid for out of a single crop. Steers were being fed for six and seven dollars a year, and hogs and lambs fattened for a trifle, while forty-five cent butter was marketed from twenty to thirty dollar land, and these prices also obtained for the produce from homesteads that cost nothing. Visitors, on tours of inspection of the country for purposes of investment, found farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta increasing their holdings by purchasing adjoining vacant lands, and in some cases buying out a neighbour, who, having made all, and more than he ever dreamed of, was willing to take himself to the town and settle down.

Western Canada lands are new; they are so rich in nitrates, phosphates and the other elements that are necessary in producing high quality grain, strong and vigorous growth in animals, that it will be years before mechanical means to supply depleted life to the soil will need to be resorted to.

Not only are much higher prices for farm lands in Western Canada in view, but they are already in evidence. Early in November, 1917, there was a sale of school lands in Saskatchewan, and the prices secured show the eagerness of farmers to secure more land.

At Nokomis, Saskatchewan, one parcel of 160 acres was sold for \$76 an acre. Other parcels were knocked down at \$70, \$67, \$50 and \$45 per acre. At Young, the highest price was \$54 an acre. At Morse, 155 parcels were disposed of, \$45 being the highest price per acre paid, while at Brownlee, 227 parcels realized \$838,000, the highest price per acre recorded being \$50.

Land buying has not been confined to school lands, however, nor have these been the only lands to sell at prices above the average. Profitable crops, together with the desire of farmers to do their bit by producing as much as possible, have created great activity in the land business generally, and several pieces of farm land changed hands at what, for Western Canada, are high prices. These lands had hitherto lain idle; they are now being bought for farming purposes. Figures that have been paid for improved farms in well-settled districts, go to prove what there is yet in store for the man who selects unimproved or wild land, or who may take up a homestead.

Eight hundred acres near Saskatoon, Sask., were sold for \$42,200. Three hundred acres were cultivated. The farm had a complete set of buildings and was all fenced. A short time before the owner had sold about \$10,000 worth of stock, mostly young mares from the farm.

Transactions at Radisson, Sask., were 800 acres at \$32,000, and 320 acres at \$11,200. At Kandahar, Sask., purchases last fall included 400 acres at \$35 an acre, and 320 acres for \$10,000. At Nokomis, Sask., seven parcels of land aggregating 3040 acres (a large portion of it prairie) sold for \$82,600. \$40,900 was received for 800 acres at Brownlee, Sask., at private sale, and 1280 acres of land near Sedley, Sask., brought \$60 an acre.

It must not be thought that land will reach the price it is held at in many of the States for some years. To the owner there will be a greater return, but there is too much land of as good quality yet to be had. For how long it is unsafe to say.

Rich Field in Canada

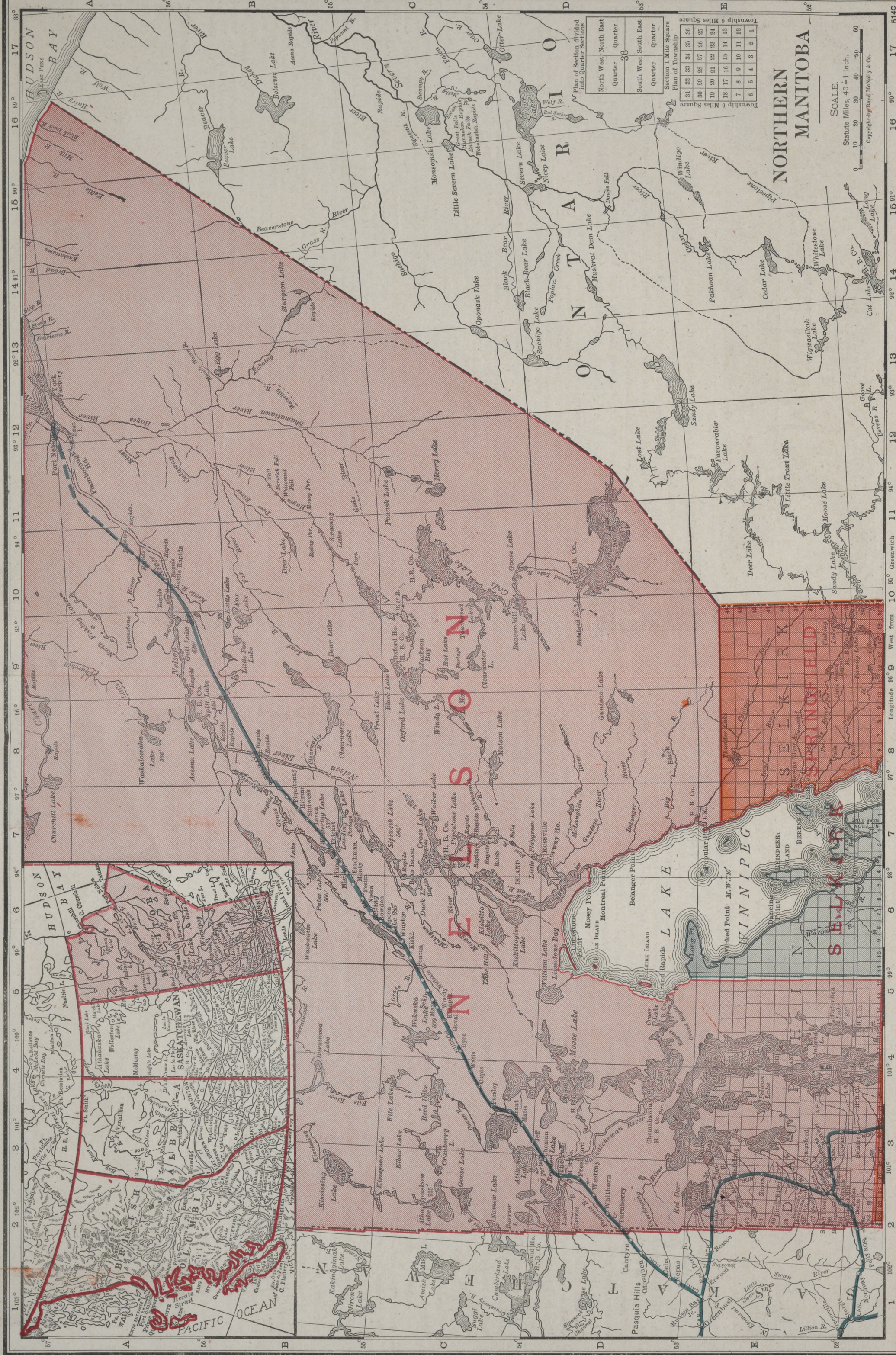
At a meeting of the Foreign Traders' Association held recently in Chicago, F. A. Murray of the Wall Street Journal spoke on "Canada During and After the War." In the Western part of the Dominion, he said, Canada presented exceptional opportunities for investments at this time, because, figuratively speaking, she was "flat on her back," not meaning that she was exhausted, but rather that her land values were about as low as they possibly could be, and that investments made at this time were more than likely to prove attractive, inasmuch as investors would get in on the ground floor.

Will Be Short of Farmers

The great problem that Canada will face at the conclusion of the war will be a shortage of young farmers. The western provinces have contributed more in proportion to their population to the army than the eastern provinces, and the dearth of young men in the West will be a serious problem when the war closes. What Western Canada will need will be an influx of young American farmers because such young men are most capable agriculturists and it is freely admitted that the American immigrants have taught Western Canada farming.

Summed up, Mr. Murray's idea of Canada was that the growth of that country during the next thirty years would surpass that of any previous thirty years in the history of the North.





NORTHERN MANITOBA

SCALE.
Statute Miles, 40 = 1 Inch.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60
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Plan of Section divided into Quarter Sections

North West, North East	Quarter	Quarter
36	36	36

South West, South East

Quarter	Quarter
36	36

Section 1 Mile Square
Plan of Township

Township 6 Miles Square	Township 6 Miles Square	Township 6 Miles Square	Township 6 Miles Square	Township 6 Miles Square	Township 6 Miles Square
31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60

Central and Southern
MANITOBA

SCALE.

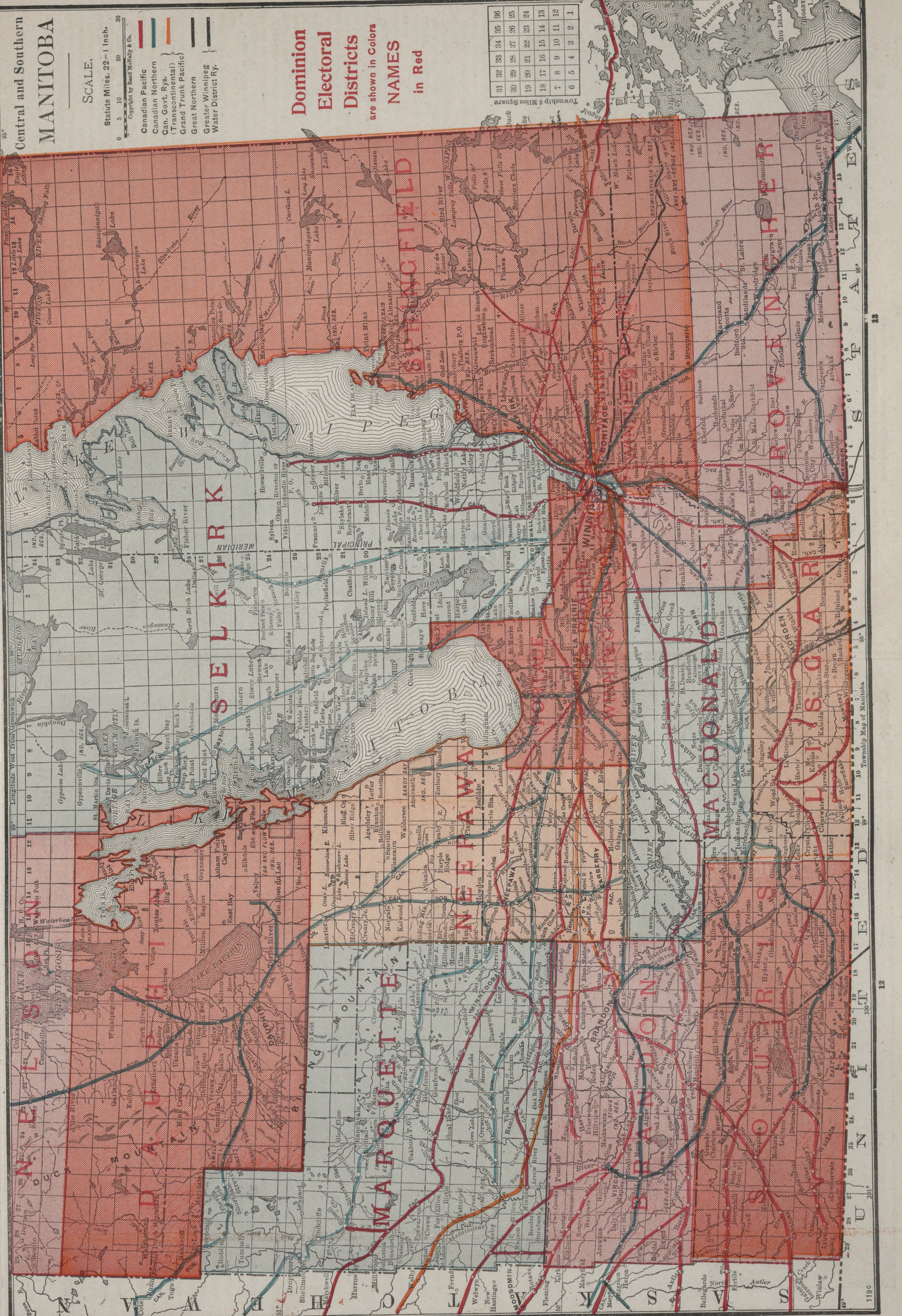
Statute Miles, 22 = 1 inch.

- Copyright by Rand McNally & Co.
- Canadian Pacific
 - Canadian Northern
 - Can. Govt. Ry.
 - (Transcontinental)
 - Grand Trunk Pacific
 - Great Northern
 - Greater Winnipeg
 - Water District Ry.

**Dominion
Electoral
Districts**
are shown in Colors
NAMES
in Red

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Township & Miles Square



Wheat—The Farmers Shrapnel to Secure Victory



THE Canadian provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are commonly called "The Prairie Provinces," on account of the great area of fertile prairie land within their borders. They are by

no means all prairie, as their territory includes mighty lakes and rivers, vast stretches of forest and towering mountains, but it is for their prairies they have become famous throughout the world. The prairie region stretches roughly from the Red River in Manitoba to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in Southern Alberta, a distance of approximately 800 miles. At its northern edge it merges into a park-like country, part prairie and part light timber, which gradually becomes thicker and heavier until it is unbroken forest. The area of these three provinces is 756,052 square miles, which is more than the combined area of the states of Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana and Idaho.

According to a Dominion estimate there are in these three provinces 272,892,000 acres of land suitable for agriculture, without taking into account forest land that may ultimately be tilled. Of this vast acreage there were in 1917 only about 23,000,000 acres under crop.

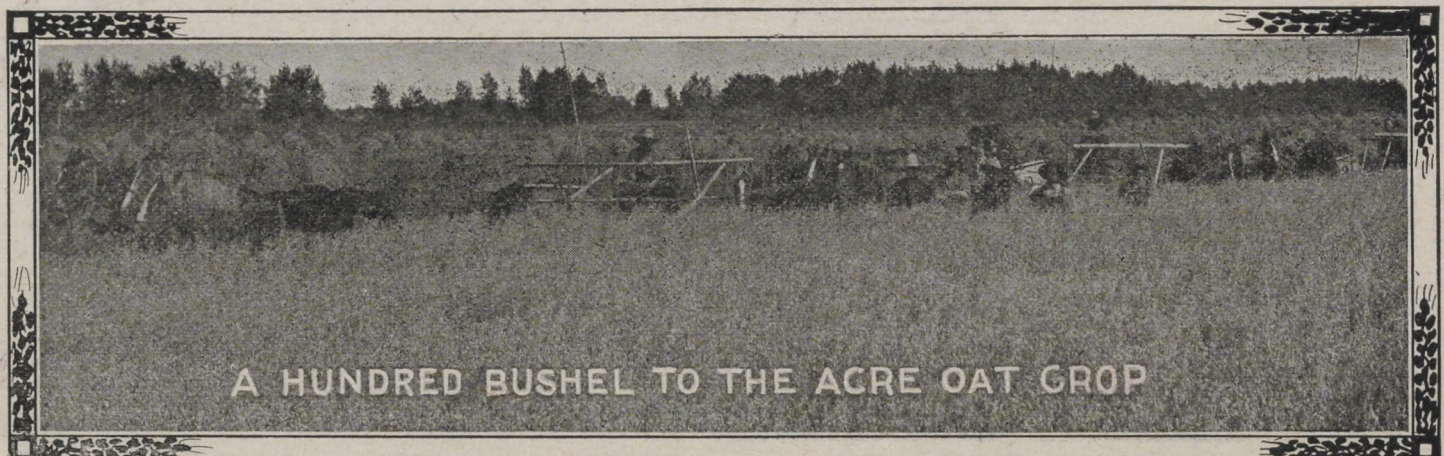
Canada, with an area of 3,700,000 square miles—only a little less than that of the United States—had, when war was declared, a population of eight million. With this relatively small number of people, but with natural resources, the richness and extent of which are undreamed of by residents of other countries, and but dimly understood by our own, Canada has endeavored since the beginning of the war to fulfil its fourfold duty of supplying its quota of men, munitions, money and food-stuffs necessary for the vanquishing of our common foe.

War was declared on August 4, 1914. Early in November, 1914, or in a little over three months, 35,000 men had been voluntarily enlisted, gathered together (some traveling over three thousand miles), equipped, trained and dispatched overseas. This number rapidly doubled, trebled, quadrupled, and went on increasing, until today Canada has furnished about 500,000 of its virile young manhood. Ypres,

the Marne, the Somme, Langemarck, Verdun, and Vimy Ridge are names that have been blazoned in your press and engraved upon your memory. In many Canadian homes the mention of one or the other of these ghastly fields of death recalls the thrill of horror with which the news was received of the untimely end of a loved one—in others the joy experienced upon learning that theirs had passed through unharmed. But whether news of the struggle brought sorrow at loss, or joy at escape, none had cause to blush for duty ill performed. Though untrained in the art of war, and pitted against a machine more hellishly perfect than is pictured in the pages of history, they cheerfully, bravely and manfully performed the tasks laid upon them for their king, their country and their flag. Outside of their own land, nowhere was their bravery in the face of danger more warmly cheered than by those under the Stars and Stripes, who knew the temper and the temperament of their neighbour's sons. Considerably over one-half million soldiers—without taking into account the reservists of allied countries who at the outbreak of hostilities returned to their native land to join their respective armies! This for a country with a population of eight million.

Since the outbreak of hostilities Canada has subscribed largely to domestic loans; has loaned to the British government large amounts for the purchase of war supplies in Canada; has subscribed wonderfully to the patriotic fund for the care of the dependents of soldiers at the front, and paid in one fiscal year over \$60,000,000 of the cost of the war out of current revenue, and Canada's part in the struggle is being financed to the extent of over a million dollars a day.

In 1914 portions of the western provinces suffered from an unfortunate drought. The parts most seriously affected were those in which the settlement was new, and where the settlers in many cases were not in a position to finance themselves. The government came to their relief, and by the advance of \$14,000,000 for seed grain, fodder and provisions, enabled them to tide over their temporary difficulties. The large portion of those assisted were in a position to reimburse the government out of the proceeds of the 1915 harvest. With the outbreak of hostilities was recalled the necessity of stimulating agricultural production to the greatest possible extent. The press was used to emphasize this necessity upon the farmers, and they rose to the occasion. Committees in urban centers encouraged the gardening and cultivation of town lots by city and town residents with other regular occupations, but who had little spare time on their hands. Absentee owners of uncultivated lands were circularized as to the desirability, if feasible, of bringing their holdings under cultivation, and a large number, many of them residents of the United States, altered their plans to be able to act in accordance with the suggestion made.



A HUNDRED BUSHEL TO THE ACRE OAT CROP

OPEN UP
FOR
MANITOBA
MAP



MANITOBA, like its sister Provinces to the west, enjoyed a period of prosperity during 1917 that was gratifying to the farmer, the merchant and the financier, as well as to all classes in a like degree. To the farmer, the crops were good and prices of farm produce remunerative. To the merchant, his sales were above those of any previous year and his profits satisfactory. The financier had an excellent year, as evidenced in the bank clearings which were far in advance of any previous year in the history of the province, the city of Winnipeg standing ninth in the cities of North America, with a record of \$2,622,924,702, and next to Detroit, twice its size, which had bank clearings of \$2,749,173,000.

There are very few farmers in Manitoba today, whose farms are not free of debt and whose bank accounts are not such as will carry them along for many a day, without having the dreaded "wolf at their door." They have excellent farm buildings. Beside their well prepared grain fields, which always give them assurance of good crops, they have around them their herds of cattle and hogs, and flocks of sheep. They have their dairies and their creameries, and their well appointed homes, many with electric lights, and all modern conveniences, while the rural route delivery gives them regular mail service at their doors, and the telephone places them in immediate touch with the market from day to day. Good roads, made better by the advent of the automobile, of which there are now 18,000 in use in the province, gives them the opportunity for pleasure and business that is enjoyed by countries much older. Railroads, which place them within easy distance of marketing privileges, are a boon, made possible because of the richness of the country through which they pass. Large grain elevators, standing out silhouetted against the sky, are alone monuments of the great potential wealth that lies in the soil.

Its area is 252,000 square miles. It has upwards of 7,000,000 acres under cultivation, and the whole of the Province is not yet surveyed. Its main crops are: wheat (3,342,000 acres), oats (1,441,000 acres), and barley (490,000 acres). The population is 554,000, and in the province there are 50,000 farmers.

Grain Growing.—For some years the fame of the quality of Manitoba wheat has been known, and that the title of "Manitoba Hard" was given it, and that it was sought after in all markets, is the best evidence of its superiority and worth. But not only for quality has its name been heralded, but it has always been accompanied by quantity and yield, the average year by year being in the neighborhood of 20 bushels per acre, individual yields, even in what might be considered poor years for Manitoba, being as high as 40 and 50 bushels per acre. At an International fair held at Peoria, Illinois, last fall, Mr. Larcombe, of Birtle, Manitoba, carried off the world's championship for wheat; his closest competitor was Seager Wheeler of Rosthern, Saskatchewan, whose fame as a breeder and grower of wheat emphasized by the fact that for several years previous he had carried off the championships.

Mixed Farming.—It is only natural that in a new prairie country the first years of settlement should be devoted mainly to grain-growing. The early settler may know quite well that there will ultimately be greater profits in raising stock, but for the first few years he perhaps has not the capital to start a herd or provide the buildings necessary to house them. The shrewd settler,

however, engages in mixed farming as soon as he can, and continues to increase gradually his activities in that direction. Nowhere is this more clearly shown than in the history of Manitoba.

The Government records showing the expenditure on farm buildings bear testimony to the fact that everywhere farmers are giving more and more attention to their stock. From 1900 to 1913 no less than \$35,966,867 were spent by farmers in the erection of farm buildings, and the increase in the quantity of stock kept in the province is shown by the fact that in 1905 there were 158,000 horses, 319,000 cattle, 18,000 sheep and 104,000 hogs, whereas in 1916, there were 330,000 horses, 631,000 cattle, 76,000 sheep and 286,000 hogs.

The climate, water and fodder of Manitoba are adapted to the raising of beef cattle of exceptional excellence.

Horses.—It is not only in the raising of beef cattle that great opportunities are before the Manitoba farmer. Horses, sheep and swine each offer their own peculiar advantages. A wonderful improvement in the general quality of horses in Manitoba has taken place in recent years, and the animals now to be seen, even at the small fairs at the country towns, might well stir the pride of the horse lover anywhere.

The rapid development of the Canadian West, the great influx of immigration, the immense amount of railway construction work, and other causes have all contributed to a keen demand for good horses, and the farmer who has a team or two to sell each season is always able to realize good figures.

Cattle.—The beef breeds predominate, the Shorthorn being the favorite, with the Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus less freely represented. The Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey are the most popular dairy breeds.

There is a good climate for all classes of live stock, and, although the winter temperatures are low, it is remarkably easy to provide sufficient shelter for animals. As indicating this fact, it is noteworthy that experiments in steer feeding at the Brandon Experimental Farm, conducted now for several years, go to show that where tree shelter is available for fattening animals, they will make almost as good gains as those in barns, or, at least so close that the advantage of the barns would scarcely pay for their building. This refers to fattening steers; with milch cows and young stock it is quite different.

Cattle wintered in this way are protected by the heavier coats they naturally grow under such conditions, but the chief reasons that they do well out-of-doors is the exceptional dryness of the atmosphere everywhere in Manitoba at all times throughout the winter.



A WESTERN CANADIAN DAIRY FARM

A Live Stock Proposition that Means Stability

The chief live stock markets of Western Canada are located in the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Large union stock yards have been provided and buyers are always present to take practically everything that is offered.

The exceptional amount of bright sunshine all the year round is one of the most important features. Stock in Manitoba can be turned out and fed on the natural pastures from May of every year, and can usually remain out on these pastures until November 15th before requiring prepared feed.

Hog-raising.—Cheapness of land on which hogs can be raised, immense crops of feed that can be grown on this cheap land, a favorable climate and a steady market, with the demand that there is for Canadian ham and bacon in Great Britain, make hog-raising profitable in Western Canada. Hog diseases are not known. Field feeding reduces the actual cost of the finished pork from 20 to 30 per cent. Alfalfa, growing to perfection, is of exceptional food value. Wheat screenings gave an average daily gain of 1.39 pounds, against 1.29 pounds on corn. One bushel of wheat screenings put on an average of 13.7 pounds of pork as against 12.3 pounds by a bushel of corn. Barley, which is always a good crop, produces an uncommonly fine quality of pork.

A farmer of Belmont, Manitoba, recently received \$91.80 for a single hog. The animal, which was nineteen and a half months old, weighed 680 pounds, and was sold for thirteen and a half cents a pound.

Dairying.—Manitoba has great advantage as a dairy country. The pasturage is rich and nutritious, and contains abundance of variously flavored grasses. The domestic water supply is excellent, and ample both for watering the stock, and for use in the dairies streams of pure running water being often available.

The Provincial Government established in 1896 a dairy school in Winnipeg, which proved a great success. Since the completion of the Agricultural College in Winnipeg, the staff in that institution has devoted special attention to the development of the dairy industry of the Province, with considerable effect. The market prices for butter, cheese, cream and milk are as high as anywhere on the continent of America.

During 1917 more than 7,500,000 pounds of creamery butter were produced in Manitoba. This represents an increase of 951,846 over last year's output.

Cheese shows an increase of 213,150 pounds over last year, or a total of 1,093,887 pounds for 1917.

There are upwards of twenty-five cheese factories.

The Province has produced a 20,000 pound cow, fed and raised in the Province.

There was some decrease in dairy butter-making, but the increased value of dairy products due to the increased output of creamery butter and cheese and the higher prices obtained, amounts to \$1,412,016. The total returns for the Province from butter and cheese for 1917 exceeded \$4,700,000.



The increase in creamery butter-making has been general all over the Province, but most notable between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. During the year ninety carloads, or 2,000,000 pounds, of butter were exported. If this is compared with 1912 when fifty-five carloads of butter had to be imported into Manitoba to supply local needs, some idea of the progress of the dairy industry in the Province is shown.

Abundance of feeds, and a good supply of stock of the finest milking strains, are factors that Manitoba possesses in carrying on dairying successfully. There are now in the province thirty-five creameries, and the number is increasing. Shipping facilities are exceptionally good.

Many Varieties of Livestock Feed.—The naturally rich Manitoba soil yields an abundant growth of wild forage plants of many kinds. They possess uncommon natural fattening qualities, and Manitoba cattle grazing on them require much less "finishing" than is necessary in almost any other part of the continent. This is one of the most important of the natural advantages that go to make Manitoba so well adapted for livestock.

Kentucky Blue Grass grows in profusion, and here, as in its native state, it is worthy of the name of the king of pasture grasses. A near relative, known as Canadian Blue Grass, is also to be found everywhere. Knot Root Grass, Wild Timothy and the well known Red Top grow in profusion, as well as Western Rye Grass. Blue Joint of unusual hardness is another. Western Rye Grass, sown alone, has yielded at the rate of 6,800 pounds to the acre. It seeds readily, matures quickly, and cures perfectly.

Awnless brome grass is another that has given satisfaction, and so has red top, meadow fescue and tall oat grass. The soil is unequalled anywhere in richness, the grasses get the early spring starting rains as soon as the winter snow has gone, and the frozen moisture coming up keeps them right when the hot sun comes. But most important is the long hours of clear sunlight which makes for rapid full growth.

Apart from the native and cultivated grasses, the clovers and other leguminous plants are also proving the exceeding fertility of Manitoba soil, and their adaptability to Manitoba conditions. In the past few years success with alfalfa has been established. The soil is particularly adapted for it. Experiments have shown an average crop of over five tons to the acre. Broad red clover and alsike are also much grown by good farmers, and yield fine crops. The abnormally fast growth in Manitoba makes it easy to raise summer forages, either for pasture or hay. Late sown oats, or mixed oats and peas, are the most commonly grown, and winter rye is also largely grown for early spring feed.

For the silo, which is being used more and more every year by Manitoba farmers, corn grows well. Although seasons are not so long as in the States, where corn is at its best, the growth is so fast that many Manitoba farmers are proving its success to their own complete satisfaction from year to year. Where corn can not be secured, oats and peas, which yield heavy crops, make satisfactory silage.

Large crops of oats and barley, grown on Manitoba land, form one of the great natural advantages of the Province for the raising of beef cattle and fed stock of every kind, as well as for dairying. A mixture of oats, barley and alfalfa makes an ideal feed which is very popular.

Manitoba oats have a feeding value superior to oats grown almost anywhere else, mainly because of their exceedingly light hull and plumpness of kernel. They weigh more to the measured bushel than oats grown in any of the States. The average weight of Manitoba oats is thirty-eight pounds to the bushel; oats weighing forty pounds and over are often to be seen. In the middle western States the average weight of oats is from thirty to thirty-four pounds.

What has just been said of oats is equally true of barley. Manitoba barley is very light hulled, weighs heavy, and analysis shows it to contain food values that can hardly be equalled anywhere else.



The Voice of the Housewife Sounds Western Canada's Praise

The Women's Story

Mrs. J. Phrox, an English girl, married to an industrious farmer near Pine Creek, Manitoba, says: "We have our own gasoline threshing outfit. I send my eggs to Winnipeg, and raise quite a few chickens. Next summer we hope to have a car. Much, of course, depends on oneself. Perseverance, economy, punctuality and happiness are needed. People need not shrink from visiting Manitoba."

Mrs. Rebecca Dayton, a highly respected woman of the Virden district, takes great interest in all social affairs, neglecting no farm duties while doing so. She has lived there over 35 years, and in the early days had some remarkable experiences. She says: "Twenty years ago people were coming to town in ox carts, buckboards and farm wagons. To-day we have railways all over the Province, and farmers and their families are coming in first class autos. The same is true of Manitoba homes, which were formerly tents, shacks, mud huts, etc. All over the Province, to-day, we have beautiful homes, with well kept lawns bordered with shrubs and flowers. Flowers, small fruits and vegetables grow in abundance. The larder need never be empty. The women's clubs in the Province co-operate with the schools in promoting musical, literary and debating societies, thereby improving not only the individual homes but the sociability of the whole community. The welcome given to every woman coming into the district makes her feel she is needed at once. In many places libraries are also being established."

Mrs. J. Fitch, of Virden, Manitoba, who has been a farmer's wife for 25 years, says: "The country is an ideal place for children to grow to strong young manhood and womanhood, with healthy, strong bodies, clean, pure lives, souls with a broad, clear outlook, and a vision of things that counts for more than wealth. Every cosy farm home seen on these prairies, sheltered by their grove of trees, gives one the feeling, here is the place to have one's home. Out in the country with its green fields, clear skies and congenial work, are not all the advantages of these prairies. We have social conditions not surpassed anywhere. Our town—a short distance away—offers every facility for social enjoyment and improvement, the churches with their constant impetus to higher living, organizations of different kinds which bring town and country women together, at which things of mutual benefit are talked over."

Mrs. A. Cooper, of Treestbank, Manitoba, who has lived there for sixteen years, takes great delight in her poultry, out of which she makes considerable money. She thinks the better educated and the more cultured a girl, the more chance she has of doing well in this country, provided that she is practical, and ready to turn her hand to anything. For one thing, such a girl has more resources, is quicker—and uses her head.

Mrs. J. O. Smith, who went to Manitoba 18 years ago, having gone through the pioneering then necessary, now sees the automobile, good roads, splendid crops. She says: "We have our social activities, such as Grain Growers' Associations, Women's Clubs, Church Associations and school privileges. Our neighbours are of many nationalities but all thrifty, go-ahead people who are putting up good buildings, delight in improving their farms, and endeavour to have all the city conveniences possible."

"Our land has yielded good returns—and increased manifold in value. With the good prices now obtainable for all a farmer has to sell, prosperity is our reward."

To increase cultivation of lands in Canada the Government will admit free of duty vehicles and implements moved by mechanical power, when imported by a settler from United States who has owned them at least six months before his removal to Canada, but must be taken in on settler's first arrival. This applies to tractors and automobiles.

What Some Manitoba Farmers Have Done

Alus Ribordy, of Sperling, Manitoba, was originally of Illinois. He came to the Province in 1911 with \$1.85. He was backed by a neighboring farmer, which gave him a start. Today he has 25 head of work horses, 15 head of cattle, 65 hogs, owns his own threshing engine and all agricultural implements. His 960 acre farm is all clear. He is worth \$15,000, and at the time of writing had \$1,500 in the bank and 200 bushels of grain on hand.

When James Chapman came to Killarney, Manitoba, in 1882, his bank account was rather small. But he took up a Government homestead of 160 acres. He is now worth \$55,000.

In reply to a letter asking him to relate his experience in Manitoba, Mr. Alfred Martinax, formerly of Illinois, makes an excellent reply, with the following introduction: "Dear Sir—I received your letter some time ago, but could not find time to answer. I had to put in every minute I could in the field, besides, I have five carpenters at work on a big barn, and they need waiting on. So you see I have a good excuse for not answering sooner." He had very little means when he arrived, in 1905, but now with all his stock, and his well-tilled, splendid-yielding land, he has to build a large barn.

Jacob Grundler of Sperling, Manitoba, has a threshing and ploughing engine, owns 602 acres of land, and says he can make more money in mixed farming in Manitoba than he could in Illinois.

Growing the Sweepstakes Oats.—M. P. Mountain, of Solsgirth, Man., who won the sweepstakes for oats at the Dry Farming Congress at Peoria, Ill., in 1917, says: "They were not grown on a small plot, as I have no time to look after small plots, but on a ten acre field, which has been manured for several years. The exhibit had no special care, but was taken from a bin of about 600 bushels, heavily cleaned in a fanning mill and graded, and that is all the attention it received."

Potatoes and Roots.—Though potatoes and all root crops grow luxuriantly in Manitoba, the acreage devoted to them is comparatively small. Potatoes are grown only for local consumption, and although farmers could use very many more roots for their stock feeding, the general shortage of farm help has restrained them from doing so. Notwithstanding this, the potato crop of Manitoba has been steadily increasing in acreage.

Fruits.—Small apple and plum orchards, here and there, are coming into bearing, the most conspicuous success, of course, being that attained by Mr. A. P. Stevenson, of Morden, who annually gathers apples, plums and cherries of scores of varieties. Success with small fruits is quite a different matter. Currants, raspberries, strawberries and gooseberries are all beyond the stage of experimentation, and every farmer, by planting suitable varieties, can easily raise all of these fruits needed for his home use.

Honey.—Ten years ago Manitoba honey was an almost unknown article on the market. In 1916, the crop was over 800,000 pounds and the honey is the finest flavored and best-priced on the market.

Education.—Manitoba enjoys the distinction of establishing the first agricultural college in Western Canada, at a cost of four million dollars, and the entire plant and equipment is pronounced by experts who have visited many similar institutions, to be the most up-to-date institution of its kind on the American continent.

While it is rather difficult to adequately describe the progress made along this line, the rural telephone system, miles of railways traversing the province in every direction, representing close to 5,000 miles of steel, automobiles, numbering 12,525, many of which are owned by farmers, churches and schools, the latter numbering close to 2,000, are all factors explaining why the rural portions of the province of Manitoba make a most desirable spot to live in.



HOW THEY DO LIKE
THAT BARLEY FEED!

Canadian Pacific
Canadian Northern
Grand Trunk Pacific

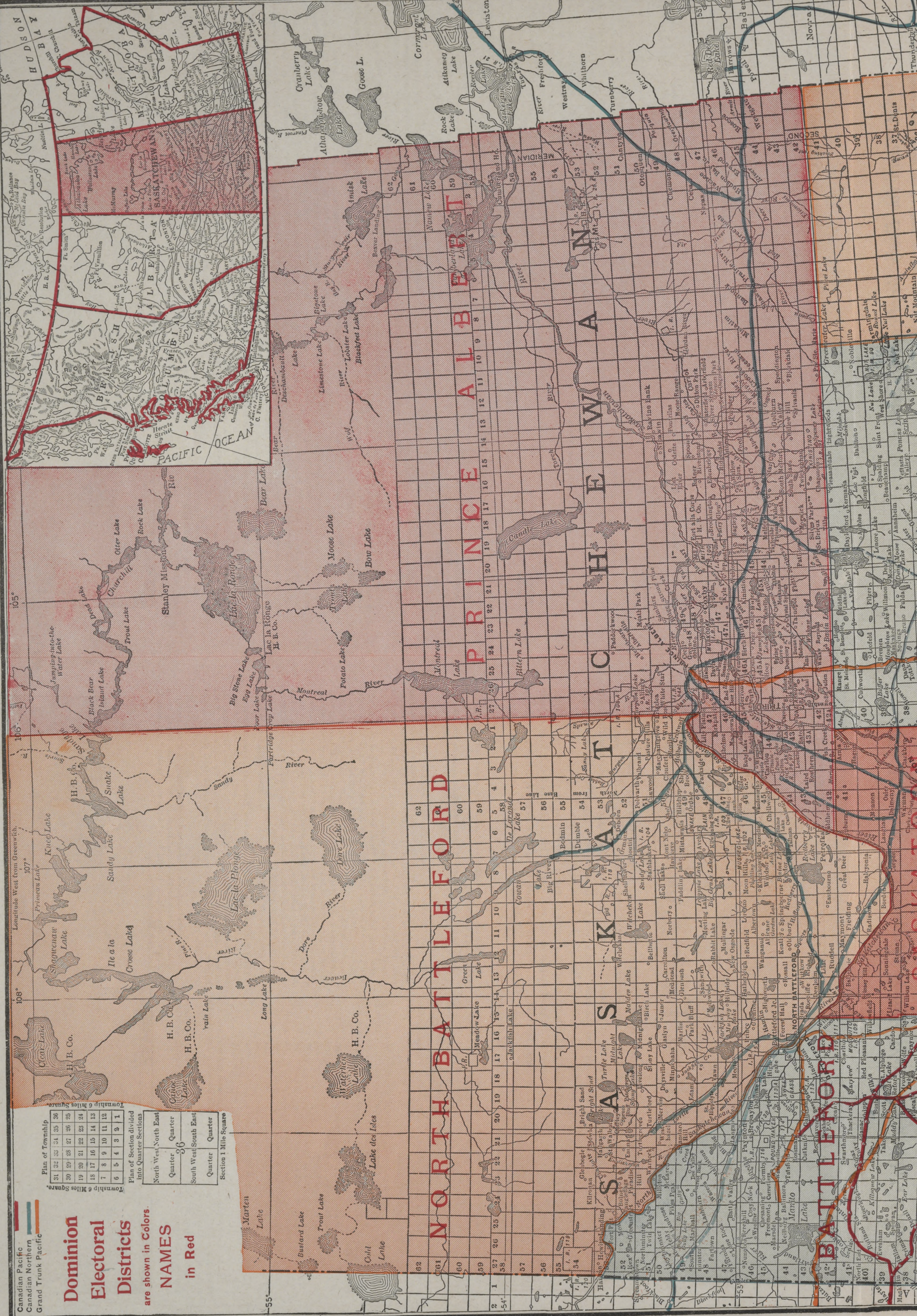
Dominion Electoral Districts

are shown in Colors
NAMES
in Red

Plan of Township divided into Quarter Sections

31	32	33	34	35	36
20	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

North West North East
Quarter Quarter
36
South West South East
Quarter Quarter
Section 1 Mile Square





THE growth of Saskatchewan could be shown in figures that have scarcely ever been equalled in a new country, but the best evidence of its growth and prosperity is to be found in the excellent farm homes that have taken the place of the lowly shack, all that the man could afford a few short years ago, when he came to the province, the well-tilled farms and the fenced fields, with the growing grain, and the pasture lands on which his herds of cattle and droves of sheep and hogs are fattening for the good market at his very doors. He is now in touch with outside conditions, by using his telephone, while there is a regular delivery in many districts of his mail. Many have lighting plants, pumping plants, water systems and other labor-saving devices.

Grain Growing.—Much has been written and become known of the grain-producing qualities of the soil of Saskatchewan, and it is not the intention in this issue to do more than repeat what has so often been said in the past. The wonderful yields that have followed the efforts of the farmer, and the splendid prices that he has secured in the past few years tell in a striking way the great progress that the province is making. Did time and space permit stories of the success of hundreds of farmers could be cited who have paid for their entire holdings out of one year's crop. This too, when they have paid from \$25.00 to \$30.00 for their land.

One particular instance may be cited is that of a farmer near Lockwood, Sask., who in the spring of 1916 purchased 160 acres of wild land. He broke it, and prepared it for the crop of 1917. From the 160 acres he took 4,800 bushels of wheat, which he sold at the local elevator for \$2.05 a bushel, realizing \$9,840. The approximate outlay was:

160 acres land at \$30.00 per acre.....	\$4,800
Breaking and preparing for seed.....	800
Seed, at \$2.00 per bushel.....	480
Seeding, at 50 cents an acre.....	80
Cutting, at 60 cents an acre.....	96
Binder Twine.....	30
Stacking, at 30 cents an acre.....	48
Threshing, at 13 cts. a bushel.....	624
Marketing.....	96
Interest 1½ years on \$4,800 at 7%.....	504
	\$7,558

Thus he paid for his land, prepared for crop, harvested and marketed, and had a balance of \$2,282 to be placed to his credit in the bank. His net profit above all cost was over 30%.

Another farmer in the same neighbourhood purchased 640 acres, put three-quarters of it in crop the first year, and paid for the entire section out of one crop.

What was done in this district was done in many others, and doubtless will be repeated year after year.

\$4,094 for a Car of Wheat.—A farmer of Riceton, Saskatchewan, received a check for \$4,094.14 for a carload of wheat, representing the cost less freight and commission.

Handsome Profits.—A young Englishman, who knew very little about farming before he became seated on his sulky plow, with which he broke up his land, made a profit last year of 11½ per cent. His investment was \$20,000. His sales were \$5,700; his expenses, which included \$1,000 wages for himself, were \$3,500. And he was satisfied.

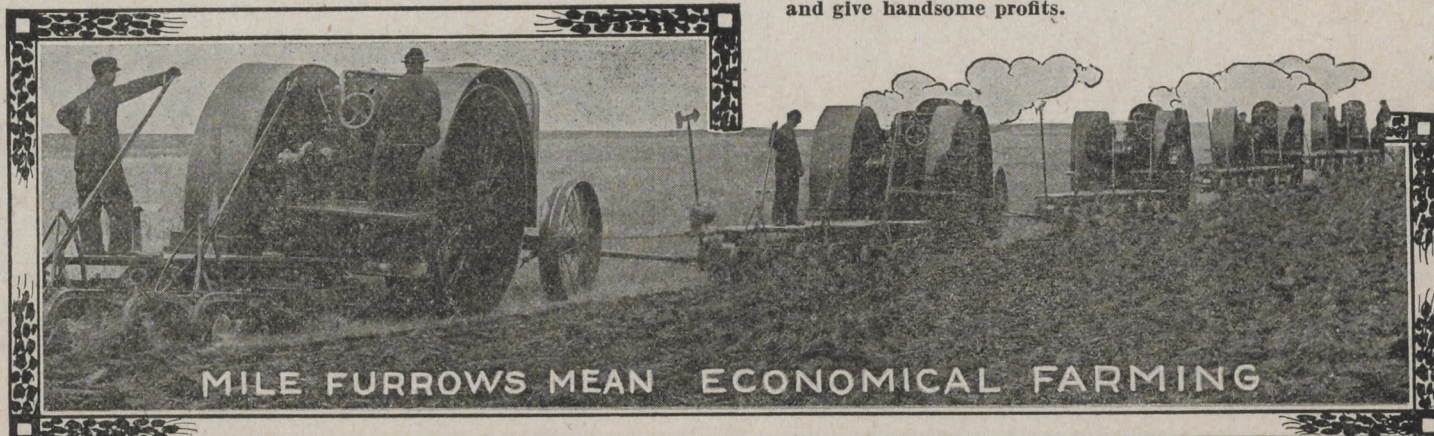
One Crop Buys Farm 2 1-2 Times Over.—"I came here 10 years ago with a family of seven. All I had at that time was \$1.50 in cash, and I homesteaded in this district. At that time, when I put up my first shack, I had to incur credit for the lumber. I now own a section of land and 22 horses, five outfits complete. Two years ago I bought a quarter section of land and paid \$24.50 an acre for it. I had it in crop last year for the first time, and took an average of 40 bushels of wheat per acre from it, which I sold at the elevator to net me \$60 per acre clear, this paid for the land two and one-half times over in one crop. I am renting extra land this year and I am putting in 750 acres all told, and when this is finished, every acre that I own or rent will be in crop, except that required for pasture."

Unity, Sask., Jan. 12, 1917.

(Signed) MIKE SAMMON.

Three Farmers, Coming Penniless Few Years Ago, Subscribe \$1,000 Each.—Ten thousand dollars was subscribed in the space of one hour at a convention of Ukrainians and Ruthenians for the purpose of erecting a Ukrainian College in connection with the University of Saskatchewan. Three farmers, who had come to Canada penniless fifteen years ago, subscribed \$1,000 each.

Now, that tractors are admitted free of duty, it is the time for non-resident owners of vacant lands in the province to put them under cultivation. It will be a "help-win-the-war" proposition, and give handsome profits.



OPEN UP
FOR
SASKATCHEWAN
MAP

Satisfied Saskatchewan Settlers Speak Success

Moose Jaw.—O. W. Huyck, a farmer about twelve miles northeast of Moose Jaw, had a flax crop of 310 acres in 1917, 160 acres were new breaking in 1916, worked down well with disc and flat harrows, but not backset; 160 acres were old sod—a neglected quarter section that had gone back to sod. This was thoroughly summerfallowed in 1916. Both fields were clean, free from weeds. Mr. Huyck intended to sow half a bushel per acre seed. The first days seeding was less than half a bushel per acre, and showed thin all season. On the remainder he sowed a full half bushel per acre. He finished seeding on the 9th of May. It rained on the 10th of May. He marketed 2,830 bushels off the new land and 3,010 bushels off the summerfallow. He sold when flax was at \$3.00 per bushel. Total receipts, \$17,520. Note the date of sowing.

His Wheat Went Sixty Bushels per Acre.—H. Bailey of Milestone, Sask., rented land for seven years and made good. He then took up land of his own. In fifteen years he had only one crop failure. Two years ago his wheat went 60 bushels per acre, and in 1917 his summer-fallow averaged 50 bushels.

Big Yields.—F. B. Code of Eston, Sask., had wheat on summerfallow in 1917 averaging 65 bushels, all wheat averaged 52½ bushels, oats went 100 bushels per acre. In 1916 his wheat averaged 45 bushels on summerfallow, and oats 132 bushels; flax threshed out 20 to 30 bushels. He has never had any idea of moving back to his native State.

One Hundred and Thirty-two Bushels Oats per Acre.—E. R. Snyder of Richlea, Sask., has two and a half sections under crop, and has grown oats that went 100 bushels per acre, while wheat in the district has gone 60 bushels and oats 132 bushels; flax threshed out 20 to 30 bushels. He has never had any idea of moving back to his native State.

Sounds Like a Fairy Tale.—W. E. King (Kindersley, Sask.) reports that a 320 acre field of summer-fallow in 1916 yielded 53 bushels to the acre, for which he received \$30,000. This may sound impossible, but so many others in Western Canada, having done as well makes his story common-place. He says: "If I were to tell what I had when I came here, and what I have now, it would sound like a fairy tale, and no one would believe it."

Saskatchewan's Wheat-Producing Possibilities.—"Given the labour to apply to the land, favourable weather conditions and efficient tillage of the soil" says the Saskatoon Star in an editorial, "Saskatchewan can produce as much wheat as the entire United States is producing at the present time. And Saskatchewan can double that again if necessary. Here are some figures:

"In 1915 Saskatchewan had a crop area of 10,500,000 acres, which was considerably less than one-fifth of the arable land in what is now regarded as the crop area of Saskatchewan; that is, the southern half of the province. Of that 10,500,000 acres, just 6,880,000 were seeded to wheat. Those 6,800,000 acres produced 173,700,000 bushels of wheat. Keep the same proportion of wheat to other crops, cultivate the whole arable area of the southern half of the province and a production of 870,000,000 bushels is in sight. And the northern half of Saskatchewan has just as much arable land, and just as good land, as the southern half."

Profits in Cattle.—One of the best indications that the cattle industry in Saskatchewan has reached the period when it is securing the world's attention is best seen in the fact that at all the shows held throughout the province, there are herds from near and far. Competition is most keen, and not only do the large breeders from the east take a lively interest in it, but the local people, the farmers, have become aroused to the fact that cattle pay. At the Regina Winter fair some of the best stock in Canada was shown.

The following average prices realized for cattle, sheep and swine:
Shorthorns, \$203.18; Angus, \$220.00; Grade Heifers, \$75.18; Pure Bred Sheep, \$49.57; Grade Sheep, \$14.80; Pure Bred Swine, \$28.53. The highest price at the sale was a three-year-old Shorthorn heifer, which brought \$910.00.

Cattle raising has been one of the most profitable sources of revenue. There are over three quarters of a million head of cattle in the province, nearly as many horses; over 235,000 swine and 138,000 sheep—all brought to a market-

able condition at a minimum cost, on account of the highly productive native grasses and cheap feed, and a climate so suitable for stock of all kinds. Horses and cattle run out the whole year in many districts, and require no other feed than what they secure off the prairies.

Sheep.—Nowhere do sheep do better than in Saskatchewan. While the industry is not yet in large proportions, it is yearly growing, and in a short time the farmer who has not his flock of sheep will be a rarity. The climate is perfectly suitable, and all that is required in the winter is sufficient hay, with the shelter of a shed. At the Regina Winter fair, the demand for sheep of high-standing qualities was keen.

A record price was made for Western Canada in pure bred sheep, when an imported Shropshire shearing was sold for \$325.00. Besides this highest priced ram, about 15 brought \$100.00 and over. Approximately 300 head of grade sheep found ready buyers and the average, including lambs, was \$14.80. The top price for grade ewes was \$28.00 per head.

Swine.—The raising of hogs is one of the most profitable branches of the farming industry. At the present time the returns from hog raising are greater than ever, while the growing shortage of meat all over the world ensures a safe and profitable market for many years to come. Nowhere are the returns safer and greater than here, where the land is cheap, where feed crops can be raised in abundance, and where the climatic conditions are such as to reduce the risk of disease to a minimum.

Land at present prices in Saskatchewan is far easier for the farmer to acquire than it is for the farmer of the Middle West to increase his holdings. For instance, the farmer of the Middle West raises a hog, which, owing to the high price of his land, heavy taxes, and the liability to disease, has cost him \$12.00 to raise; he gets \$16.00 for the hog; his profit, being \$4.00, would purchase 1-25 of an acre of \$100.00 land.

A farmer in Saskatchewan raises a hog at a cost of about \$8.00, being able to do this on account of the small initial investment in his land and the low taxes, combined with large crops. He sells his hog for practically the same price \$16.00; his profit being \$8.00 he can buy 1-3 of an acre of land at the price of \$24.00 per acre, which is a liberally high value for raw land in this province.

Where it takes the profit on the raising of 25 hogs to purchase an acre of land in the United States at \$100.00 per acre, here he can purchase an acre of equally good land, if not better, at \$24.00, from the profit he would derive from raising 3 hogs.

Saskatchewan Soils.—In reviewing the soils of Saskatchewan examined during a period of twenty years, taking those representing large areas, and selected from districts at considerable distance apart, covering nearly the entire province, Prof. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, says: "It is worthy of remark that the larger number of the soils examined, and more particularly those in the noted wheat growing districts, have been found to be abundantly supplied with humus-forming material and nitrogen. They possess abundant stores of plant food, and are of high fertility."

Land Value Taxation.—Saskatchewan's taxation assessments trend towards the straight land tax. The municipal law does not lend itself to the penalising of a man's thrift by making him pay taxes on his personal property, his herds, his barns or his house. The land alone is assessed at its value, without regard to its improvement. The credit of the municipality is the security on the land itself. The laws are such that no one need lose his land for non-payment of taxes until full and ample notice has been given and a generous period of time allowed to redeem. **There is no War Tax on Land.**

Education.—Schools are sustained by provincial aid and local rates. Except in special cases where qualified teachers cannot be obtained, the teacher must hold a certificate of qualification granted by the Department of Education. The University, located at Saskatoon, is supported and controlled by the province, a department of which is a college of agriculture with some of Canada's best educators and agricultural specialists on the faculty. Nowhere do the agricultural authorities give greater attention to welfare and education of the farmer than in the newer districts of this province. In addition to the university there are seventeen high schools.



IN THE PARK AREA OF SASKATCHEWAN

A Farm for Every Applicant in Saskatchewan

The Province of Saskatchewan extends from the international boundary, on the south, to the sixtieth parallel on the north, a distance of 760 miles. On the east it is bounded by the Province of Manitoba, and is separated from the Province of Alberta on the west by the fourth principal meridian. The width of the province at the southern boundary is 393 miles, in the middle, 300 miles, and at the sixtieth parallel 277 miles.

The land area is 155,764,480 acres and the water surface 5,323,520 acres. A line drawn from east to west a little north of Prince Albert marks the division between the agricultural south and the practically unexplored north. Northern Saskatchewan is known to possess valuable resources in timber, minerals, fish, fur and game, although on account of their limited development, their annual production ranks in importance far below agriculture. South of township 64 lie the great prairie lands which have made Saskatchewan so well known. This area contains 86,826,240 acres of which possibly 57,000,000 acres rank as arable land of first or second class. The population in 1916 was 647,835 as compared with 257,763 in 1906.

Central Saskatchewan

The Available Homesteads are principally in the northern portion of Central Saskatchewan, which is watered east and west by the main Saskatchewan River and by its chief branch, the North Saskatchewan. The surface generally is rolling prairie interspersed with wooded bluffs of poplar, spruce and pine, alternating with intruding portions of the great plain from the south. In soil and climate Central Saskatchewan is well adapted to the raising of cattle, also wheat and other grains. North of township 30 there is unlimited grazing land, horses, cattle and sheep feeding in the open most of the year. There is the necessary shelter when extreme cold weather sets in, and water is plentiful. The district also possesses everything required for the growing of crops and there are satisfactory yields of all the smaller grains. The homesteader may add to his holdings by purchasing adjoining land from the Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian Northern and other corporations. These unimproved lands range from \$15 an acre upwards.

Southern Saskatchewan

Available Farm Land.—There are but few homesteads available in South-eastern Saskatchewan. The land is occupied by an excellent class of farmers, and values range from \$15 to \$25 per acre for unimproved prairie, and from \$30 to \$50 per acre for improved farms. In every portion of this district mixed farming and grain raising are carried on with success. North and north-west, towards the Saskatchewan, are large settlements, but to the south and southwest is a tract of land available for homesteading.

Southeastern Saskatchewan includes that section between Manitoba on the east and the third meridian on the west, extending some distance north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has more rainfall than portions farther west and less wood than the portion lying north. In character and productiveness of soil, southeastern Saskatchewan is a continuation of Manitoba, but contains more prairie area.

Northern Saskatchewan

Available Homesteads.—Northern Saskatchewan has not yet been opened to any extent for settlement. There are approximately 80 million acres beyond the railway at Prince Albert which time, zeal and railway enterprise will eventually make accessible. Furs, forest wealth, and fisheries are recognized as a national asset, but thousands of acres of fertile land lie beyond the existing lines of railway—awaiting development. Northern Saskatchewan has natural resources sufficient to maintain a population equal to that of any European country in corresponding latitude.

Altitude and Latitude.—The Province lies in the same latitude as the British Isles. Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, the greater part of Germany and about half of Russia, are as far north as Regina. Edinburgh is farther north than any of the settled parts of Saskatchewan. Petrograd, Russia, and Christiania, Norway, are in the same northern latitude as the northern boundary. The Province, composed of the greater part of the second prairie steppe, has an average elevation of 1,500 feet above sea level, although a part of the Province in the Cypress Hills attains an altitude at the summit of 4,243 feet.

In comparison with the countries of Europe, it is interesting to note that Saskatchewan, in area, holds premier place, with the exception of Russia, as is shown in the following table of areas:

Saskatchewan	251,700 square miles
Austria-Hungary	240,456 square miles
Germany	208,780 square miles
France	207,076 square miles
Denmark	15,042 square miles
Holland	12,761 square miles
Belgium	11,373 square miles

Fuel and Lumber.—The fuel situation in the Province is taken care of for many years to come. In addition to the immense forests in the northern portion, from which supplies are easily drawn, the coal mines in the southern

district are of wonderful value. In 1917, 268,000 tons were mined, and there are vast areas yet to be developed. Harder varieties of coal are brought in from the mountains, which sell at very reasonable prices.

In the northern portions of the Province, there are immense timber tracts, and a number of saw mills established, annually turning out large quantities of lumber, easily accessible to the settler, reducing very considerably the cost of building. The lumber is spruce, tamarack, jack pine, poplar, and balsam. The price of this lumber at the mills runs from \$12 to \$17.00 per thousand.

The following statement showing the retail prices of building material for the years 1913 to 1916 inclusive are taken from the price lists issued by lumber dealers in Regina and can therefore be accepted as reliable.

Dimensions	1913	1914	1915	1916
1x2, 2x2	\$29.00	\$29.00	\$29.00	\$37.00
2x4, 2x6, 2x8, (16 feet)	27.00	27.00	27.00	36.00
4x4, 6x8, (16 feet)	30.00	30.00	30.00	39.00
Ship lap (No. 1 pine or spruce)	28.00	28.00	28.00	38.00
Drop siding (6 inch)	40.00	40.00	40.00	48.00
Common boards (6 inch No. 1)	28.00	28.00	28.00	36.00
Lap siding (6 inch)	40.00	40.00	40.00	43.00
Flooring (1x2, 1x3, 1x4)	52.00	52.00	52.00	55.00
Flooring (E. G. Fir, No. 3)	45.00	43.00	43.00	48.00
Ceiling No. 1	43.00	43.00	43.00	46.00
Ceiling (V. J. 1/2x4)	35.00	35.00	35.00	38.00
Plaster, per ton	17.00	17.00	17.00	18.00
Lime, per barrel	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.65
Hair, per bushel	.35	.35	.35	1.00
Shingles	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
Lath	6.00	6.00	6.00	8.00
Paper	1.25	1.25	1.25	2.00
Average	\$25.10	\$25.05	\$25.05	\$29.45

Precipitation.—The following table, showing the precipitation in inches in the Province for 1916, will give some fair idea of the moisture, and although lower than for a number of years past, may be accepted as giving a general idea. It will be noticed that the greatest precipitation is at a period of the year when it most largely benefits the crops.

District	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total precipitation for year
Qu'Appelle River	1.20	0.40	1.55	0.85	2.50	3.25	3.45	1.10	2.90	1.75	0.25	0.55	19.75
South Saskatchewan River	1.35	0.85	1.15	0.50	2.40	4.75	4.90	1.80	1.35	1.30	0.25	0.75	21.35
North Saskatchewan River	1.25	0.20	1.40	0.75	2.40	4.35	4.20	3.20	1.65	0.85	0.10	0.40	20.75
Saskatchewan Forks	1.00	0.10	0.95	1.00	3.40	2.36	4.55	2.00	1.20	1.20	0.20	0.25	18.21
Lower Saskatchewan River	0.70	0.20	0.75	0.75	7.10	2.85	6.04	2.00	2.95	1.80	0.65	0.40	25.80

Saskatchewan's Wonderful Development

The development of a country is marked by its progress and growth. Evidence of the growth of agricultural industry in Saskatchewan is revealed in the official figures published by the Department of Agriculture, which show that in the eight years since the Province was created—1908-16—horses increased in number from 343,863 to 700,815; milch cows increased from 179,772 to 380,052; the increase in other cattle was 563,315 to 607,402; in sheep the increase in the same period was 144,370 to 207,385. The largest percentage of increase was during the past two years.

Storage elevators for grain increased from 8,951,600 bushels in 1906 to 52,943,000 in 1916. In 1906 there was shipped from the Province approximately 22,871,730, while in 1916 it was 271,385,600 bushels.

Co-operative creameries throughout the Province are a great boon to the farmers. It is found that during the summer months in 1907 they manufactured 66,246 pounds; in 1917 the output was 4,240,000 pounds. The winter months show 21,558 pounds in 1907 as against 497,964 in 1916, the increase in the winter output being more marked than the summer output.

These figures do not take in the private creameries, but they show most remarkable progress, and testify to the fact that Saskatchewan is not solely a grain producing country.

The automobile is helping to make life worth living on the farms in this province. It is increasing the satisfaction obtainable from farm work—and satisfaction is what all wages and earnings should be estimated in. The number of automobiles in Saskatchewan at the end of the past year totalled 32,000—an increase of a hundred per cent over 1916. Saskatchewan has almost one-third of the total number of automobiles in Canada, according to the statistics issued by the automobile industry at the end of the year. Yet Saskatchewan has only one-tenth of the population of the Dominion. Saskatchewan has as many automobiles in proportion to her population as the United States—one car to every twenty-four people is the standing in the United States just now, and that is the standing in Saskatchewan too. No other country has anything like a proportionate number. One reason for this condition is the fact that Saskatchewan has the money.

Farm Products Values Increase \$150,000,000 in a Year

Co-Operative Growth.—The growth of the co-operative movement in the Province of Saskatchewan is to be seen in the fact that since December 1913, when legislation was enacted, making the incorporation of co-operative trade associations possible, upwards of 350 such associations have been registered. In other words, associations have been organized at an average rate of two per week during that three years. The following are some statistics:

Associations reporting, 1914, 102; 1916, 309.
Number of shareholders, 1914, 2,850; 1916, 9,444.
Paid-up capital, 1914, \$13,494.20; 1916, \$92,940.27.
Assets, 1914, \$37,337.53; 1916, \$295,012.40.
Number of Associations handling supplies, 1914, 70; 1916, 308.
Value of supplies handled, 1914, \$239,320.42; 1916, \$1,784,545.85.
Number of Associations marketing live stock, 1914, 9; 1916, 33.
Number of cars handled, 1914, 30; 1916, 241.
Value of live stock handled, 1914, \$42,034.22; 1916, \$323,171.25.
Value of other farm produce marketed, 1914, (no report); 1916, 15,115.80.
Total turnover, 1915, \$281,354.64; 1916, \$2,122,832.90.
Net profit, 1914, (no report); 1916, \$54,076.82.

Saskatchewan Farm Products

The aggregate value of farm products in Saskatchewan during the year 1917 amounted to \$607,828,465, of which \$229,966,900 was wheat. The aggregate value for 1916 was \$459,237,302. The increase in the value of live stock in the Province in 1917 over 1916 was \$47,683,071. This production is not surpassed by any agricultural country of the same population in the world.

Live stock statistics show that Saskatchewan is advancing rapidly in the adoption of mixed farming. The number of live stock is increasing every year. Compared with 1916 there were 46,766 more horses, 32,218 more cows, 17,469 more other cattle and 3,655 more sheep. As a result of the greater production campaign for hogs there were 43,211 more hogs in the Province last year than in 1916. It is estimated that the total value of

live stock on Saskatchewan farms is \$243,426,340, as against \$195,743,340 in 1916.

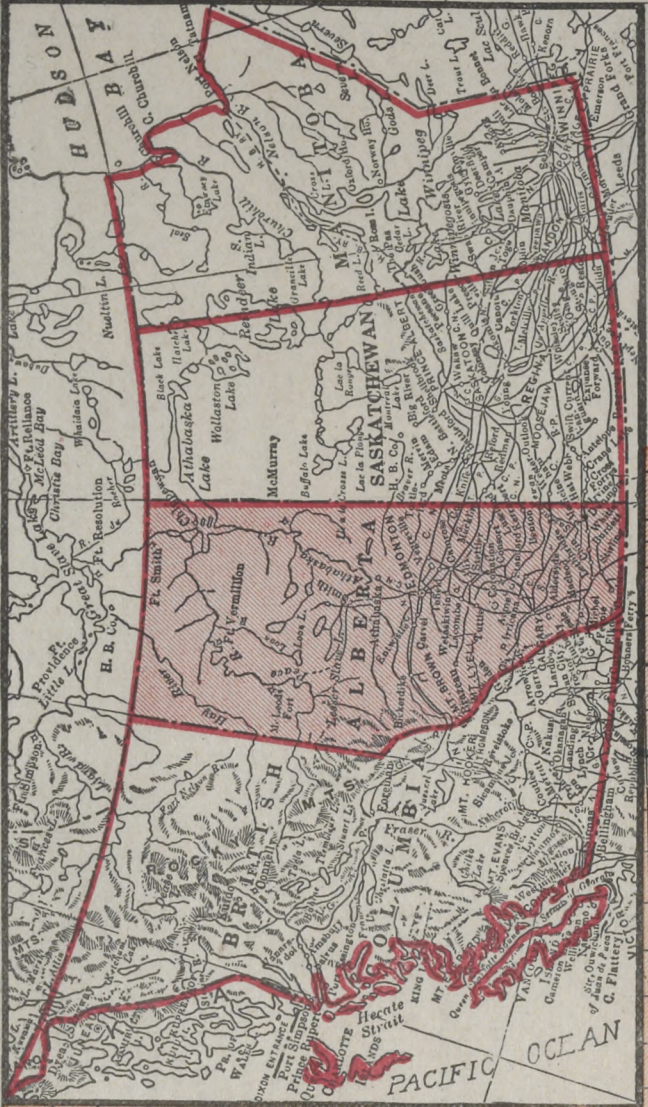
The following figures show the average yield and value of the farm products of Saskatchewan to the farmer, in the year 1917. They show that in practically every department of his business the farmer has enjoyed a very prosperous season, not altogether on account of the increased volume of his production, but also because of the high prices which his products realized, this inflation, of course, being due to the existence of a state of war.

GRAIN, ROOTS, ETC.	Acreage	Production	Yield per acre	Price	Value to Producer
Wheat	8,273,253	117,921,300	14.2	\$ 1.95	\$229,966,900
Oats	4,521,642	123,213,600	27.2	.62	76,392,400
Barley	669,927	14,067,900	21.0	1.00	14,067,900
Flax	753,700	4,710,600	6.2	2.60	12,247,600
Rye	53,269	1,118,000	21.0	1.70	1,900,600
Potatoes	67,700	9,010,000	133.0	.85	7,659,000
Roots	11,104	1,727,000	155.5	.91	1,572,000
Hay, Fodder	260,275	369,600	1.4	10.12	3,740,000
Alfalfa	9,500	15,300	1.6	13.40	205,400
Fodder Corn	15,658	31,300	2.0	8.00	250,400
Butter, Milk, Cream, Ice Cream					8,600,000
Wool Clip					334,400
Game Furs					1,750,000
Garden Products					1,250,000
Poultry and Products					4,465,525

LIVE STOCK

Horses, Mules	888,673	142,187,680
Cows (milk)	354,403	35,440,300
Cattle—Bulls	17,077	
Calves	283,371	
Steers	129,787	
Others	426,452	52,401,220
Sheep	127,892	1,918,380
Swine	573,938	11,478,760
Total Value of Products to the Farmer		607,828,465
Total Value of Live Stock		243,426,340





Plan of Section divided into Quarter Sections

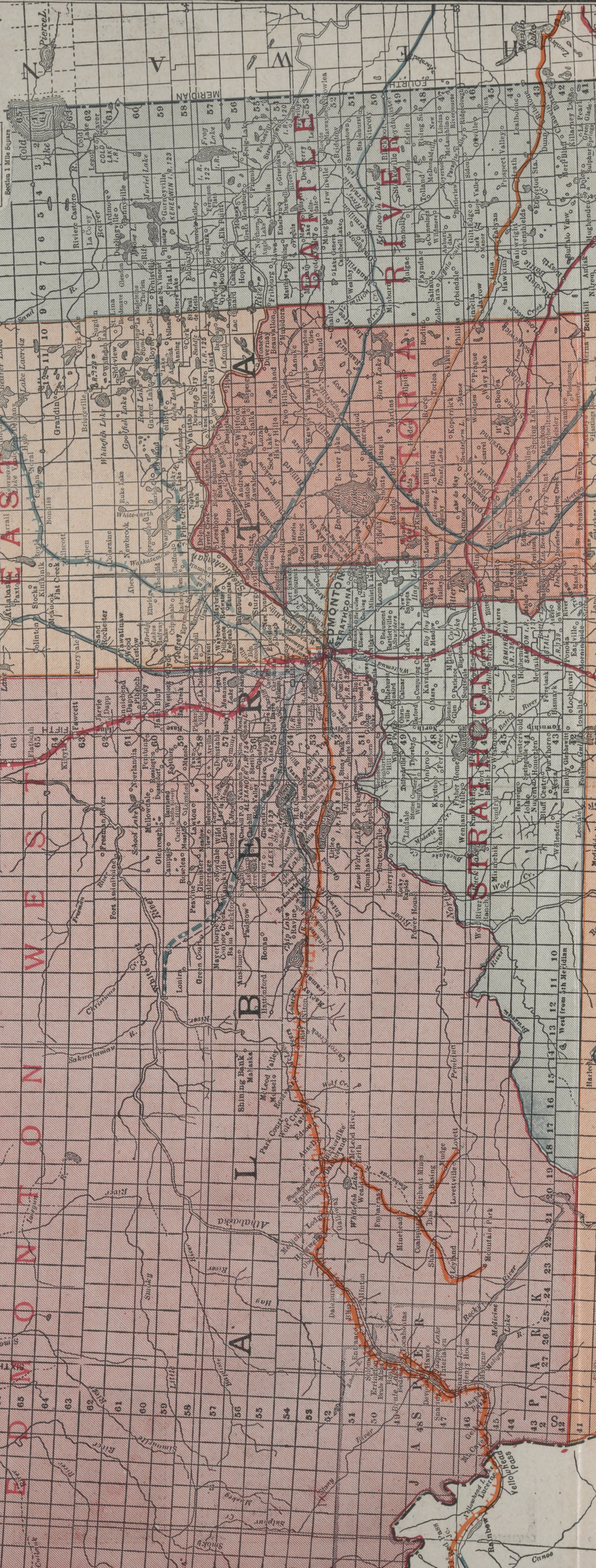
North West Quarter	North East Quarter	South West Quarter	South East Quarter
31	32	33	34
35	36	37	38
39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46
47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58
59	60	61	62
63	64	65	66
67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74
75	76	77	78
79	80	81	82
83	84	85	86
87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94
95	96	97	98
99	100	101	102

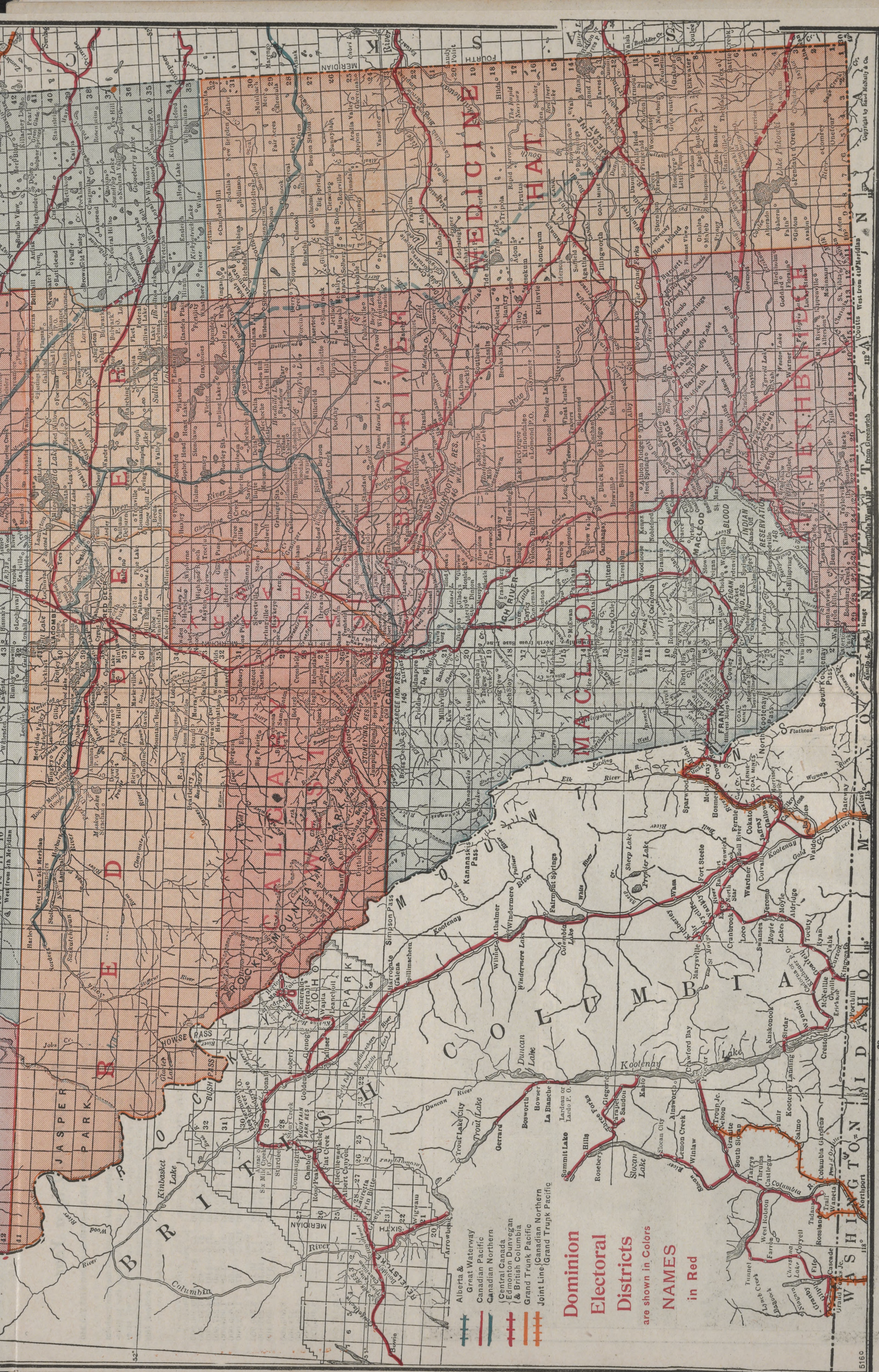
Township 6 Miles Square

Section 1 Mile Square

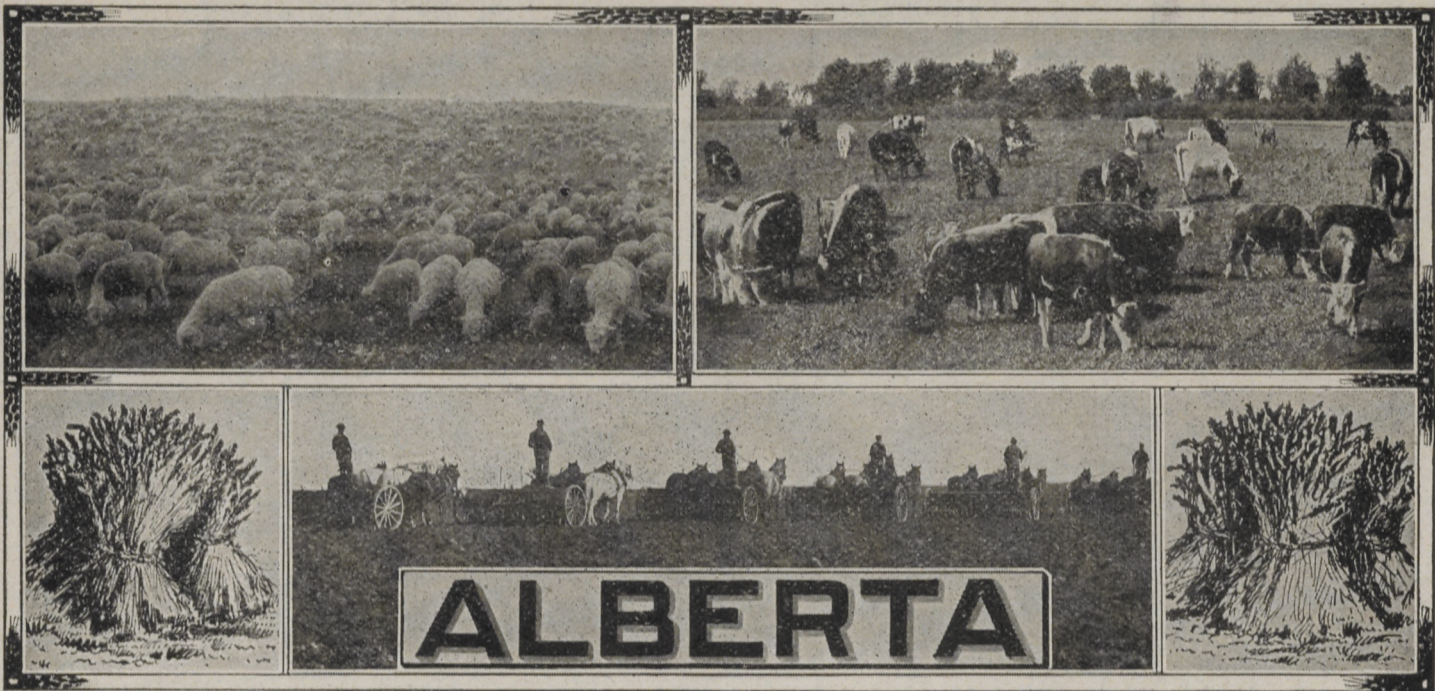
North West Quarter	North East Quarter	South West Quarter	South East Quarter
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

Township 6 Miles Square





Dominion Electoral Districts
are shown in Colors
NAMES
in Red



ODE TO ALBERTA

"Warded by the mighty Rockies,
Broadly-based and towering high;
Wide outstretching, fair Alberta's
Fertile plains inviting lie.
Richly dowered with vernal beauty,
Fresh from Nature's teeming hand,
Radiant with the glow of morning—
Favoured, fair, and fruitful land.

"Where the Red man roamed unhindered,
Monarch of the wide domain,
Where the bison madly thundered
O'er the vast, unbroken plain;
Sturdy arm and peaceful ploughshare
Steadfast hold their conquering sway;
And where late the Wigwams clustered,
Cities are upreared to-day."

—W. L. Grant.



IN the production of wheat, oats, barley, and flax in 1917, Alberta did remarkably well. When the price for which this grain was sold is considered it is easily understood why the farmers are in the prosperous condition indicated in the few instances that limited space permits to be published. In an area the size of this province, it will be readily understood that there would be varying yields, due in some measure to difference in climate, rainfall, indifferent methods, and other causes, but the reports, taken from different districts, from all over the province show that the general results were good. In many cases the yields were as heavy as those of 1915. With these facts before the reader it will not be hard to understand why farm lands are likely to increase in price; their value is fully demonstrated.

A Few of the Grain Yields for 1917:

Gralinger, Alta.—On a field of thirty-five acres here, a farmer threshed 1,760 bushels of wheat. This will bring in a return of \$100 per acre.

Krakow, Alta.—A newly purchased quarter section, ploughed in 1916 and sown to wheat in 1917, yielded owner 1,600 bushels of No. 1 wheat.

Nanton, Alta.—Wheat on summer-fallow and breaking ran from 30 to 40 bushels per acre, most of which graded No. 1 and No. 2 Northern. On stubble and spring-ploughed land the average was 20 bushels per acre.

Trochu, Alta.—Wheat averaged here 35 bushels per acre.

Gleichen, Alta.—C. Long had 40 bushels of wheat per acre, while M. Dietz had to be satisfied with 37 bushels.

Bassano, Alta.—29 bushels of wheat, 80 bushels of oats, and 14½ bushels of flax per acre was the yield of a farmer near here. While not as heavy as yields in many places, his crop paid him wonderfully well.

Vulcan, Alta.—A field of 100 acres of summer-fallow land close to the town yielded 47 bushels of wheat to the acre.

Stavelly, Alta.—Some fields yielded as much as 55 bushels of wheat to the acre.

Rockyford, Alta.—160 acres of wheat which was disced on stubble on a farm here, when threshed, yielded more than 32 bushels to the acre of No. 1 Hard, weighing 66 lbs. to the bushel.

W. T. D. Rudd secured a threshed return of 30 bushels per acre from 1,400 acres, much of which had not been summer-fallowed.

C. A. Smith secured 46 bushels per acre on a large tract of summer-fallow ground.

J. McLaughlin received 42 bushels per acre on a large tract of summer-fallow land.

Bawlf, Alta.—Wheat yielded from 30 to 34 bushels per acre, and graded No. 1 Hard, in 1917.

Munson, Alta.—W. E. Lambert had a wheat yield of over 42 bushels to the acre in 1917. W. E. Bishop threshed 43 bushels to the acre, and James Cameron threshed 1,465 bushels off 40 acres.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Mr. King's wheat went 66 lbs. to the bushel, and 45 bushels to the acre. His oats went 109 bushels per acre. His wheat was sold at \$2.00 per bushel.

Edmonton, Alta.—Reports announce good yields, generally with high grades, and from several districts 45 and 50 bushels of wheat, and 100 bushels of oats, have been reported.

Calgary, Alta.—Two carloads of wheat from C. Richardson, of Rosebud, Alberta, inspected here, weighed 66 lbs. to the bushel, and graded No. 1 Northern. It is reported that it belonged to a yield of 55 bushels to the acre.

Innisfree, Alta.—Wheat crop in this district yielded up to 40 bushels per acre.

Round Hill, Alta.—One farmer near here threshed 39 bushels per acre from 27 acres.

Clareholm, Alta.—First threshings in this district showed an average yield of 40 bushels per acre, grading No. 1 Northern. This means that 160 acres, yielding 40 bushels per acre, at a fixed price, would bring the farmer about \$13,000 for the year's crop. 3,630 bushels wheat from 66 acres or 55 bushels per acre was reported by another farmer. There were also several cases of from 45 to 50 bushel yields.

Red Deer, Alta.—Wheat in this district in 1917 averaged 25 bushels per acre, and oats 60 bushels.

Ponoka, Alta.—An average of 26 bushels of wheat to the acre is reported.

Foremost, Alta.—A farmer 25 miles south-west of here has a yield of sixty bushels to the acre on an 80-acre field. Farmers in this district have never had such large yields as they are having this year, not even in the extraordinary year of 1915.

Two Big Farmers.—C. S. Noble, of Nobleford, had 9777 acres in crop and the grain yield maintained the high record set last year. The summer-fallow crops were very heavy and yielded from 45 to 50 bushels per acre. He has 250 horses, 150 men and 40 binders in operation.

Alberta's big farms are a source of wonder to the newcomer, and the big crops which individual men had last year almost stagger one. George Lane had over 9000 acres in grain, 8000 of which was in wheat and 1000 in oats. The wheat was a beautiful crop and ran around 35 bushels per acre. It is also of excellent grade and brought \$2.00 per bushel. The total value of his wheat crop was in the neighborhood of \$560,000.

Big Checks for Wheat.—A check for \$3,751.25 received by a Wainwright, Alberta, farmer was the net proceeds of a car of wheat. An Egerton, Alberta, farmer's car held 1,976 bushels of wheat weighing 65 lbs. to the bushel. Its total value was \$4,728.65.

OPEN UP
FOR
ALBERTA
MAP

Similar Success Awaits You in Sunny Alberta

Three Successful Seasons.—"I came to this country from Illinois in the spring of 1914, which was considered a very dry season, but crops yielded well, wheat yielding from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, and a few instances 35 to 40 bushels per acre. Oats 50 to 75 bushels per acre. Potatoes yielded much better than they did in a good season in the country I came from.

"Next year we had plenty of rainfall. Wheat yielded from 40 to 60 bushels per acre; oats from 75 to 100, and in some instances from 120 to 135 bushels. In that year I seeded 65 acres of crop, which yielded on an average with the others, and I also prepared 80 acres more for the next year.

"In 1917 I had 240 acres of my 320 ready for farming. This was done with four horses. We all like the country fine and are well satisfied."

Stavelly, Alberta, August 15th, 1916. (Sgd.) ROBERT FERGUSON.

Better Than Represented.—"This country is better than it was represented to me before I came here to buy land, and if I was back in Illinois, knowing all I do know, I would do the same thing, viz.: come to Alberta and buy me a farm. In 1915 I threshed over 7,000 bushels of grain, more than I could raise in Jasper County in five years, possibly ten years. My wheat averaged 35 bushels, oats eighty-five and barley forty-four. My crop is good this year, in fact every one around here has good crops.

"One of the best proofs of the country is the fact that a large number of farmers are buying more land. These are men who have been here for from two to five years and know what the country is. I look for a substantial increase in price of land in the next four or five years, and to any one contemplating locating in this country my advice would be not to put it off too long unless you wish to pay a higher price for land."

Tudor, Alberta, Sept. 6, 1916.

(Sgd.) R. A. DYSON.

Started With Small Capital.—"We started farming here with a small capital and feel that success has been ours, as at present we have 1,280 acres of land, 50 head of horses, and 175 head of cattle, besides this our grain crop of last season and part of the previous year as well. The soil here is very productive and the climate is good for most any grain or grass crops."

High River Alta., February 15, 1917.

(Sgd.) SLEEMAN BROS.

Mixed Farming in Alberta

The success that has followed the efforts of the farmers of Alberta, on low-priced lands, is probably the best evidence that could be produced that mixed farming in the province pays.

Small Capital Does Well.—"I think for general mixed farming it is hard to beat this section as the grain crops yield very good and stock seems to do wonderfully well; they can be run out to the straw stacks all winter, and keep in excellent condition without any other feed. If a man farms properly and summer-fallows there is no reason why he should not succeed.

"A man with small capital can get ahead far better here than in the east, because of the fact that he can rent for a few years and then purchase on good long terms and easy payments, and if he is willing to work nothing will hinder his success."

(Sgd.) WM. FLEMING.

High River, Alberta, February 14, 1917.

How Mixed Farming Pays.—"I bought one cow in 1910 and one in 1911, then in 1912 I bought three cows and two calves, and in 1913 I bought eighty-five (85) head, mostly yearling steers. This was when I really started in the cattle business; from this time on I have bought young stock and watered it on the range through summer and at my farm through the winter. During this time I have invested of my own money approximately \$3,043 up to 1915; since that time I have invested over \$4,000 in stock, which is money I realized through previous sales of stock, making a total investment of \$7,620.37, with total sales amounting to \$8,081.71, giving me a cash balance of \$460.41, and I also have one hundred and fifty-seven (157) head of cattle on hand at the present time. My original investment was \$3,043, with my profit from gross sales and live stock on hand to the value of over \$8,000. This was done in a little over three year's time, with stock being ranged about 8 to 9 months, and through this winter I have fed very little green feed.

(Sgd.) WM. BATEMAN.

Dalroy, Alberta, January 19, 1917.

Ten Years' Steady Progress.—"I came to this country from England with two brothers ten years ago. We each secured homesteads fairly close together. We had only capital enough to build a house and get one team of

horses and wagon. We decided to work and live together for five years. By doing this we were able to work our three homesteads with the same outfit, which gave us a much better start. We did quite a bit of breaking the first year, and also put up about two hundred tons of prairie hay for sale in the winter, which helped us to buy two cows and a sow and some poultry. Our live stock has been increasing in numbers and value ever since.

We dissolved partnership five years ago, all married and living on our own homesteads. I have since then purchased 160 acres adjoining, and it is now all paid for. I have over 70 head of Shorthorn cattle, 20 pure bred, 13 horses, about 40 hogs, poultry, etc.; have built a barn and piggery, etc., which cost me about \$3,500. Last year I sold to a noted seed firm in Winnipeg three cars of Alsasman oats, which weighed 50½ pounds per bushel.

It will take just \$25,000 to buy me out today.

(Signed) J. HEYWOOD BROWNE.

Lloydminster, Alberta, October 20th, 1917.

Began with Eighty-Five Cents.—"The case of Mr. J. C. Blain, of Stettler, Alberta, furnishes an example of what may be accomplished in Western Canada from small beginnings by a man of perseverance. Mr. Blain settled at Stettler fourteen years ago, driving sixty-five miles over an overland trail. At the time, his total visible assets consisted of eighty-five cents and a team of mules. Now he has a fine farm of 480 acres, which is declared to be the best in the district, 27 horses, of good agricultural type, 24 cattle, good grade shorthorns; 35 head of hogs, etc. He has usually had from 75 to 80 hogs his pasture, but has sold a number lately.



In his home he enjoys the comfort of steam heat in the winter. His barn is 40 ft. by 70 ft., accommodating twenty head of horses, 12,000 bushels of grain, and 75 tons of hay. For thirteen years in succession he has had good crops, his smallest yield being 61 bushels of oats

Not for Sale.—"In 1914 I purchased a section of land, which was in a bad state of cultivation, at \$20 per acre. In 1915 I put in 250 acres of spring wheat and got an average of 41 bushels per acre—10,250 bushels. Sold the wheat to net me \$1.13—\$11,852.50. The same year, 1915, had in 375 acres of oats, the yield was 75 bushels, machine measure, weighing 44 lbs. to the measured bushel. Sold 25,000 bushels at 46c.—\$11,500, retaining the rest for feed and seed. In 1916 we produced 6,000 bushels of wheat on 150 acres, 7,500 bushels oats on 100 acres, and summer-fallowed the balance. 1917 the place is all in crop. Refused \$35 per acre before seeding. Not for sale."

(Signed) O. T. LATHROP.

Lethbridge, Alberta, May 29, 1917.

Making Money Fast.—"24 bushels per acre has been the lowest yield of wheat, and 70 bushels per acre the lowest of oats.

"I have just over 100 head of cattle, which are of the Shorthorn type, 30 head being cows, and I keep an Aberdeen Angus bull (always a registered animal), the cross making a very good beef animal. The calves run with the cows and make good steers at two and a half years old. I feed green feed and hay in winter and the cattle have the run of the straw piles. I can safely say that this is the best country and the healthiest of which I know. It is the only place for a young, energetic man to start in life, more especially so if he has not enough capital to take up farming in England.

"I have made more money in the three years I have been in Alberta than in any other six years of my farming experiences in the English Midlands, besides, four of my five sons have got farms of their own."

Innisfree, Alberta, April 9th, 1917.

(Signed) GEO. SIMPSON.

Alberta's Acres Can Feed America

The Live Stock Industry

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs are Money Makers

In no part of the world are conditions more favourable for the production of prime beef than in Alberta. Summer feed can be cheaply raised in great abundance, with a decided advantage to the farm, as well as to the farmer. In many districts pasture can be had for nothing, or at a nominal cost. Winter fodder is easily procurable in great variety and at the lowest possible cost; the coarser grains are always available in abundance and generally at prices which render their use for feeding purposes highly remunerative. The winters are dry and bright; close stabling is neither necessary nor desirable, as cattle sheltered from wind, regularly fed and watered, do well and fatten profitably in the open, thus reducing to a minimum the labor of looking after them and increasing the profits to a maximum.

That the live stock outlook in Alberta could hardly be excelled anywhere is the opinion of Prof. W. L. Carlyle, late dean of the Oklahoma State College of Agriculture, as recently expressed in an interview with the "Calgary Herald."

"Stockmen all over the country," he said, "were looking to the Pacific slope sections for improvement in breeding, and Alberta was admirably suited in this regard; so admirably, in fact, that it would become a leader along these lines. The larger percentage of outdoor sunshine the more vitality we might expect. Alberta is an ideal country for the production of healthy, vigorous stock. The grass cannot be surpassed, and the climatic conditions are excellent." Mr. Carlyle believes that "the west must become the base of supply for the eastern breeders in the future, for this is where animals with vitality and power to resist disease must originate."

Big Price for Steers.—A farmer of Blackie, Alberta, shipped a carload of steers to Calgary which realized him \$176.00 each. They weighed an average of 1,600 pounds, and sold at 11c per pound.

New Norway, Alta.—A special train of cattle of the highest grade was loaded at New Norway, Alta., for the Chicago market. It consisted of 37 cars. The cattle were collected from three ranches and valued at \$60,000.

At a sale of Alberta short-horn cattle at Calgary, 30 heifers sold for an average price of \$300, the highest price being \$600.

A shipment of 45 cars of beef cattle, representing value of nearly \$75,000, passed through Calgary for Chicago about mid-September, 1917; they sold on the Chicago market later at \$16.00 per 100 lbs.

Two Hundred and Nine Dollars for a Beef Steer.—One of the most valuable beef steers ever raised in Western Canada was sold at Calgary, Alberta, for eleven cents a pound, a price which netted the owner the handsome sum of \$209. The animal weighed 1,900 lbs.

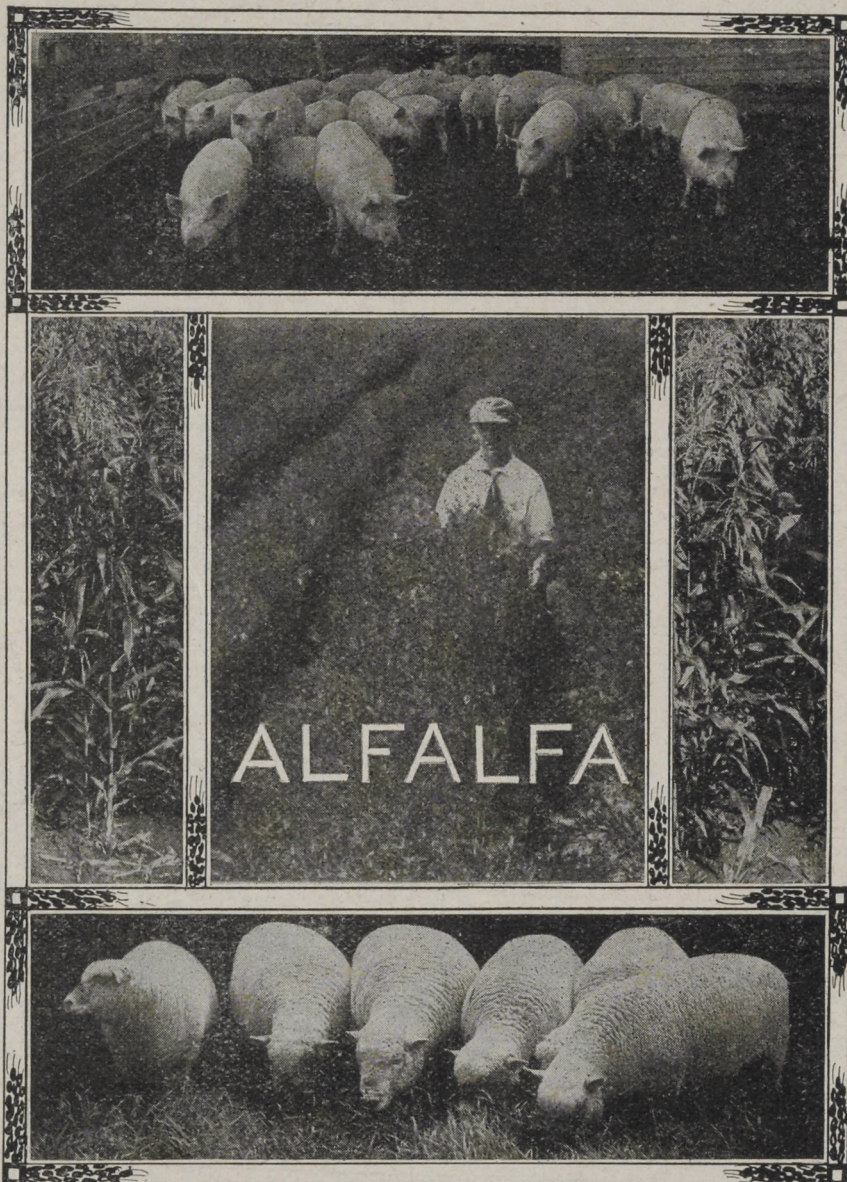
Big Profit on Herd of Cows.—A year ago a Spruce coulee farmer purchased at the Calgary market a herd of cows for which he paid an average price of \$65 a head. Of these ninety-five have calves and seventy odd are dry. The latter were sold at Calgary for an average price of \$94 a head. Reckoning \$75 each as the value of the remaining cows and \$40 as the value of the calves, at which price the farmer says he can readily sell them

at any time, they would realize at least \$115 a head. His gross profit on the investment for the year would, therefore, amount to 44.5 per cent.

He says the cost of handling these cows during the year did not amount to more than \$6 a head. Interest on the sum invested in each cow would amount to about \$4.50. The net profit for the year on the investment, therefore works out at 28.4 per cent.

Stock Prices are Moving Up.—Prices paid at the spring bull sale at Lacombe, Alberta, in 1917, compared with those of 1916, show that the price of breeding stock is still going up. In 1916 the average price was \$164; in 1917, it was \$260.39. The highest price paid for any animal in 1916 was \$420; in 1917 it was \$825.

The Home of the Best.—Within the borders of Alberta is the home of four of the highest priced Hereford bulls in any state or province in America. They are: Beau Perfection 48th, which was bred and raised by the Curtice Cattle Company, of Langdon, Alberta; Gay Lad 40th, owned by Frank Collicut, and bought for \$11,700; Martin Fairfax, which was purchased by its present owner, George E. Fuller, for \$17,000; and Gay Lad 16th, purchased by S. C. Moore for \$20,000. In addition to these high priced males, there are many valuable females in this province.



Dairying

Alberta Dairy Statistics.

—The growth of the dairy industry of Alberta is to be seen in the fact that in 1914 there were 197,000 cows; in 1917, 325,000. While the cattle increased forty-one per cent, dairy cows increased eighty-two per cent. In butter production the increase was one hundred per cent in 1917 over 1914. In cheese production there was an increase from 70,000 pounds in 1914 to 745,000 pounds in 1917.

96,218 Pounds of Milk from Six Cows.

—According to an official test made last year six pure-bred Holstein cows belonging to the farm of Peter Russell and his sons at Alix, in Central Alberta, produced 96,218 pounds of milk and 3,870 pounds of butter. This works out at an average of 16,039 pounds of milk and 645 pounds of butter per cow for the year. One of the cows produced 20,863 pounds of milk and 941.25 pounds of butter. During the winter the cows were fed on grain mixture, prairie hay, green feed and some bran. During the summer, as soon as the grass got started, they were turned

out all day, being fed with grain before their morning milking; and at 9 a. m. and 9 p. m. a ration of bran and green feed was left out for them. From June 1st to July 12th they did not get any grain of any kind, but after July 12th and until the end of the test, three feeds of oat chop were given them.

\$35,000 for Three Holsteins.—A deal was closed last fall by Alberta cattle breeders with Oliver Cabana, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y., for the purchase of Albina Josie King, son of Albina Josie, for \$25,000, and two daughters of Ray Apple Horndyke for \$5,000 each.

Bank Clearings.—Bank clearings at Edmonton for October, 1917, were \$4,000,000 and for second week in November more than \$1,000,000 over those for corresponding periods in 1916. The month of September, 1917, at Calgary, exceeded those of same month last year by \$6,489,201. For the first week of October they almost doubled those of corresponding week last year; for the second week of October the increase over 1916 was \$4,565,925, and for the third week they again exceeded last year by more than \$4,500,000.

Nature's Food at Nature's Cost for Livestock

Sheep-Raising in Alberta

A few instances of what has been done will give a better idea of what Western Canada can do in the matter of sheep-raising than written columns telling how to do it.

Profit of Sheep-Raising on Small Farms.—Mr. H. Sykes, of Castor, Alberta, began four years ago with sixty head of sheep. In the two succeeding years he raised about 100 lambs and sold seven old ewes. At lambing time last year his flock increased 100 per cent, in addition to which he had his wool clip, which he sold at more than sixty cents a pound, and yearling wethers at from \$12 to \$13 a hundredweight.

A record price in Alberta for breeding ewes was obtained on the local market when 500 head sold for \$16.50 per capita. The sheep had ranged on the prairie and were in excellent shape. Not long before, 1,500 yearling wethers were sold.

Success Quickly Won With Sheep.—Less than four years ago Harry Goodwin of Kimball, Alberta, invested the whole of his liquid capital, which amounted to \$60, in sheep, securing eleven ewes for this amount. Today he has a large range flock and a thousand head of pure-bred Lincolns. In addition, his returns last year from his flock and pure-breds amounted to \$8,400.

Record Prices Secured for Rams.—At the Calgary Winter Live Stock Fair a pure-bred Oxford ram was sold for \$250, which is a record price for Western Canada. Eleven Suffolk rams were sold for \$849, an average price of \$77. A Suffolk ram brought \$112, three others were sold for \$80, \$83, and \$85. Another outstanding sale was of five Oxford rams at \$399, or an average of \$88.75. In all, 352 sheep were offered, and the total receipts of the sales amounted to \$10,266.75.

At a recent sheep sale more than 350 sheep averaged \$29.15 per head. Last fall, stock sheep brought on the Calgary market \$20.00 per head.

The total wool clip of Alberta last year was 2,086,633 lbs., value \$1,182,682.

An interesting example of exhibits at the Calgary Winter Stock Show bore the following sign above the pen: "Western Ewe No. 10—Fleece 7 lbs., and her four lambs." The latter consisted of two wether, 1916 lambs, and 1917 lambs, which were four months old, weighing 75 pounds, sired by a Southdown ram. The yearling wethers were sired by a Shropshire ram, and weighed 160 pounds each; each fleece of these weighed ten pounds. This and other exhibits of a similar nature serve to show how highly profitable, even to the small farmer, sheep breeding may be. By calculating the production of this ewe for the two years at the present market prices, it will be seen that the returns would be more than \$70. Two lambs each year from one ewe is perhaps above the average, but even with an increase of one hundred per cent, that is, one lamb per year, the average ewe would yield in two years on this basis a return of \$35, or \$17.50 a year. In the opinion of many people, Western Canada will, in time, become the largest wool producing country in the world, and there is no reason why it should not be. It has everything favorable to the successful raising of sheep, both for wool and mutton. An abundance of food of all kinds is available at all times; climatic and other conditions are ideal. In no country in the world do sheep thrive better than in Western Canada, and in no country can they be raised more economically.

Hogs

Not a Bad Price for Young Porkers.—Last week a farmer at Bashaw, Alberta, sold nine hogs. They averaged 261 pounds, and were just ten months old at the time they were sold.

Money in Hogs.—A farmer at Gleichen, Alberta, sent a carload of hogs to Calgary, which was sold for \$4,039, or \$19 per 100 pounds. The week previous the same farmer received \$3,500 for a carload. At Leduc, Alberta, a party of twelve made up a carload which was sold at Edmonton for \$2,123.61. Another car at Edmonton, sent by five farmers from Sangudo, Alberta, were disposed of at \$1,580.99. Both these cars brought what, at that date, was the record price for hogs: \$17.50 per 100 pounds.

Tofield, Alberta.—George Lawson, for one wagon load of hogs received a check for \$561.10.

Viking, Alberta.—Steve C. Swift, while at the winter fair at Calgary, sold two purebred pigs for a total of \$585. He showed 25 pigs at the fair and won about 15 ribbons.

Roots and Vegetables

Alberta Exporting Large Quantities of Potatoes.—Alberta is rapidly making a name for itself on account of its potatoes. Last year some 1,500,000 bushels were exported from this province, which helped to relieve the shortage in Eastern Canada and some parts of the United States. A quantity of Alberta potatoes were sent as far south as California.

Gardening in Central Alberta.—According to the Edmonton Board of Trade, Central Alberta produces better vegetables and more to the acre, grown under natural conditions, than any other section of the continent. The marvelously fertile soil, with ample rainfall and moderate warmth, without scorching heat, accomplish more than the arts known to the eastern market gardener.

Potatoes are an exceptionally safe crop, and failure of this crop has never been known. With reasonable care in the way of cultivation, a yield of anywhere from 300 to 500 bushels to the acre may safely be counted on. Indeed much higher yields are often secured as for instance, in a field close to Edmonton, the owner reports to have obtained 1,486 bushels from a measured two acres.

Delacour, Alta.—A farmer in this district obtained 300 bushels of potatoes from three-quarters of an acre, out of which experts claim 100 bushels could be selected weighing over 1½ lbs each. Three potatoes in the lot weighed over 7½ lbs.

Fallis, Alta.—A farmer here has grown more than 500 bushels of potatoes per acre. They weigh from one and one-half to two pounds.

Olds, Alta.—This district enjoys unprecedented prosperity, farmers receiving \$18.25 per ton for timothy, several tons being shipped every day and a great deal of money is also made out of milk, cream and eggs.

Alberta may well be declared a province of many resources. Its coal, mineral and timber industries are only secondary to that of agriculture, while the latter holds supreme, and has made the name of the Province a household word in all parts of the continent. The fact is that it has an abundance of fuel of all sorts, comprising coal of the best quality for steam and

household purposes, as well as wood in the northern and central portions, to last for the lifetime of many generations to come.

The climate is one that is adapted to the growth of a vigorous people. The summer climatic conditions are ideal for the rapid growth of vegetation, and a strong heavy growth may be looked for in any and every season. The average rainfall is about 21 inches, is subject to little variation, and may be looked upon with certainty, the precipitation coming during the growing season when it is most needed.

The soil is generally a rich black loam on a chocolate sub-soil, which is very retentive of moisture, so it will be readily understood why this comparatively light rainfall, combined with the wonderful richness of soil, produces such luxuriant vegetation.

The altitude is from 2000 to 2800 feet above sea level.

Low temperatures are registered, but extreme registers are only of very occasional occurrence, and usually last only for brief periods. Such records are no indication as to the desirability or otherwise of the climate, as account must be taken of the delightful, bright, dry, calm atmosphere which accompanies low temperatures, and the usual absence of storms. On a typical cold winter day, with the thermometer close to zero, one can not only walk or drive without discomfort, but with keen enjoyment.

The ground usually freezes so as to stop ploughing some time in November but there is not usually weather that could be called severe until towards Christmas. The ground remains frozen until spring, and seeding operations may start anywhere from the middle of March to the latter part of April. Good grass may be looked for early in May.

Owing to the favourable conditions already referred to, combining great fertility of soil, ample rainfall, plenty of heat and the great length of the days—the sun shines for 18 hours a day at midsummer—there occurs a rapidity of growth of all vegetation which can only be realized by those who have seen it. These conditions are eminently favourable to practically all forms of husbandry, whether in the production of grain, hay, roots, gardening, dairy farming or the raising of live stock.

All ordinary crops, such as are usually grown anywhere in the eastern provinces of Canada, or in the more northerly or central western states, with the exception of tree fruits and corn, may be grown in Central Alberta, and generally with better results, greater yields being obtained with less labor and with a greater degree of certainty. It is a very difficult matter to give enquirers exact information as to what yields of various grains may be expected, as this depends to a very great extent upon the farmer himself, and the thoroughness with which he cultivates. In a general way it may be safely said that in Alberta larger yields may be expected than in any other portion of this continent with the expenditure of the same amount of labor.

The Provincial Government has adopted a progressive policy in regard to public free education, and has made very liberal provision for the establishment and maintenance of rural schools. Any rural community where there are in residence four persons liable to assessment, and not less than eight children of school age, may organize itself into a Public School District, to include territory not more than five miles each way.

The schools are under the direct control and supervision of the Provincial Department of Education, and a high standard of efficiency is maintained. If more advanced education is required than can be imparted at the rural schools, pupils may be sent to the high schools at some of the larger towns, where they are prepared for entrance to the University of Alberta, situated at Edmonton.

With the exception of the Wild Land Tax, which is applied to land held for speculation and kept out of use there are no taxes other than such as farmers see fit to impose on themselves for the maintenance of schools, and for local road improvement. There are no other government taxes, either federal or provincial, the Province deriving its revenue from certain subsidies from the Dominion treasury and various fees and licenses. The tax for school purposes is limited to not more than \$16 on each quarter section of 160 acres; and for road improvement, not more than \$8 on each quarter section.

The country is settled by people of considerable diversity of race and language, but the English-speaking people are in the great majority. While these are principally from Eastern Canada or Great Britain, a large number are former citizens of the United States. There are also a number of foreigners from the United States; that is to say, Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, etc., who have lived some years in some of the States and moved to Western Canada.

Law and Order

In no portion of this continent is life and property safer than in Central Alberta, nor is there a more general observance of the law. Nothing approaching lawlessness has ever prevailed in the country, and the law has always been upheld at all cost. This has been made possible owing to the fact that public sentiment has always been solidly for strict enforcement of the laws.

Markets

The farmers are always assured of a first-class market for anything they produce. The grain trade throughout the western provinces is under very strict Government regulation and control, with a view to assuring to the producer absolute fairness of treatment and full value for his product. The regulation of the trade is in the hands of a Board of Grain Commissioners appointed by the Dominion Government, and composed of men of high qualifications and absolute integrity, who command the complete confidence alike of the farmers, the railways, and the grain trade.

One or more elevators are found at every station or flag station along the railway lines. Some of these are farmers' co-operative elevators, established with the assistance of the Provincial Government; others are operated by some of the big milling companies or exporting grain companies; and still others are local in character.

Tractors and Farm Machinery Admitted Duty Free.

Ask Nearest Canadian Government Agent.

Canada's Climate Ideal for Wheat and Live Stock

The Climate of Western Canada.—One of the first questions asked, by a home-seeker, who is interested in Western Canada, concerns the climate. There has been a general impression, fostered to some extent by romances, and a popular opinion that has little foundation in fact, that the climate of Western Canada is so rigorous as to be a disadvantage to the country. As a matter of fact, the climate of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta constitutes one of their greatest attractions. If the climate were not exceptionally favourable to farm operations, such yields as have been established in this territory for a period of years would be impossible. It is not denied that at times and places there is severe weather, although there is considerable difference in localities. Alberta and the southwestern portions of Saskatchewan have shorter winters, less snowfall and usually milder temperatures than the more northern and eastern districts. This is due to the Chinook winds—warm south-westerly breezes which come up through the passes in the Rocky Mountains, and have a wonderfully modifying effect on the temperature. Throughout the rest of these provinces a heavier snowfall prevails, and the winter is longer, by no means unbearable, or, for the most part, even unpleasant. The sky is almost always bright and cloudless, and the dry pure air makes the cold more bearable than a temperature many degrees higher in damp climates. The winter months are from December to March inclusive, although, particularly in the Chinook regions, there are numerous warm spells during this period.

The following table shows the average temperature in Southern Alberta each month for the years 1909 to 1915 inclusive:

Lest it be thought that Southern Alberta is not representative of the whole territory, we give also the average temperature at Brandon, Manitoba, for the same period:

Southern Alberta	Brandon, Manitoba
January.....12.92	January.... 9.17
February....17.99	February... 5.17
March.....29.27	March.....19.69
April.....41.42	April.....39.04
May.....42.10	May.....48.68
June.....57.63	June.....60.40
July.....60.18	July.....64.42
August....59.18	August....62.16
September..49.91	September..52.87
October....40.32	October....41.63
November..26.52	November..21.29
December..20.93	December.. 8.25

The question of precipitation—of the rainfall and snowfall—is one of first importance to intending settlers. The table below shows the average precipitation in inches at Lethbridge, Alberta, and Brandon, Manitoba, for seven years:

It is important to note that the precipitation comes mainly during the months in which it is of value to growing crops.

	Lethbridge.	Brandon.
1909.....	16.15	18.01
1910.....	11.89	13.98
1911.....	20.04	26.03
1912.....	21.30	18.04
1913.....	17.38	12.00
1914.....	17.36	16.79
1915.....	17.27	18.18
Average.....	17.34	17.86

The following figures show the precipitation by months at Lethbridge for the year 1915:

January.....	0.50
February.....	0.94
March.....	0.22
April.....	0.04
May.....	3.03
June.....	4.84
July.....	3.44
August.....	0.96
September.....	1.32
October.....	0.96
November.....	0.75
December.....	0.27

Note that almost two-thirds of the total rainfall of the year came in the months of May, June and July, when it was of greatest value to the growing crops.

Lethbridge and Brandon have been mentioned because Dominion Government reports have been kept at the Experimental Stations there for a long period of years. The average, however, will apply generally to the country as a whole. It is true that rainfall at Lethbridge is considerably less than in Northern Alberta and many parts of the other provinces, as there is an area of comparatively light precipitation in Southern Alberta.

Average temperature for the months of November, December, January, February and March during the last four winters, at mid-day:

Alberta	No. of days below zero	0-30	30-60	Saskatchewan	No. of days below zero	0-30	30-60	Manitoba	No. of days below zero	0-30	30-60
Calgary	11½	46	93¾	Swift Current	22¾	61	67½	Winnipeg	29½	79	42¾
Edmonton	17¾	66¾	67¾	Prince Albert	32¾	76½	42½				



Temperature and Precipitation during the Wheat Growing Months

1915	APRIL				MAY				JUNE				JULY				AUGUST			
	Temp.				Temp.				Temp.				Temp.				Temp.			
	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Precip'n in inch.	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Precip'n in inch.	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Precip'n in inch.	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Precip'n in inch.	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Precip'n in inch.
Alberta																				
Edmonton.....	79	23	48	0.92	77	27	52	1.30	74	32	54	5.46	78	37	59	4.24	87	43	65	3.24
Red Deer.....	79	16	45	0.48	77	28	48	4.30	73	32	52	4.81	79	35	56	3.36	86	42	63	0.69
Calgary.....	77	24	49	0.46	78	31	50	3.13	78	35	54	4.02	81	38	59	3.98	88	46	65	0.68
Lethbridge.....	81	21	49	0.04	78	28	50	3.03	79	36	54	4.84	87	36	59	3.44	93	45	67	0.96
Medicine Hat.....	87	29	55	0.00	82	28	56	2.72	85	40	60	4.67	90	43	65	3.58	97	48	73	0.20
Athabaska.....	75	18	46	1.83	75	18	49	1.98	77	30	53	2.46	82	30	57	2.44	88	35	63	0.81
Dunvegan.....	77	24	48	2.19																
Saskatchewan																				
Estevan.....	83	22	49	0.70	80	27	51	1.30	82	28	54	2.17	85	40	60	4.23	92	37	65	0.10
Regina.....	85	14	48	0.25	80	16	52	0.90	80	26	55	1.96	86	38	60	1.89	95	38	66	1.00
Yorkton.....	82	12	47	0.24	80	22	50	0.68	80	29	54	4.04	82	38	59	5.19	90	30	63	0.39
Kindersley.....	78	25	48	0.22	78	26	51	3.36	77	32	54	3.10	84	35	59	1.33	94	34	66	0.24
Swift Current.....	84	23	52	0.00	77	22	52	4.29	81	31	56	2.72	86	36	60	2.37	94	38	67	0.76
Battleford.....	80	20	51	0.68	80	30	55	1.61	80	30	57	1.39	85	40	62	3.18	95	38	69	0.22
Prince Albert.....	76	14	47	0.37	78	27	51	0.92	77	29	54	2.88	78	40	58	3.17	86	32	63	0.30
Saskatoon.....	79	20	48	0.12	80	23	53	1.31	79	29	60	1.96	83	39	60	2.13	92	37	65	1.09
Manitoba																				
Brandon.....	87	13	48	1.07	83	20	52	1.28	85	31	56	3.81	87	37	61	2.34	95	26	65	0.18
Portage La Prairie.....	85	17	47	1.61	80	24	52	0.22	84	30	57	3.64	85	41	62	1.33	92	34	65	0.38
Winnipeg.....	84	19	49	1.31	81	24	53	0.82	86	33	57	2.56	86	38	63	1.83	93	32	66	0.13
Dauphin.....	81	16	47	0.88	77	22	50	0.35	83	33	55	3.60	84	40	60	3.10	91	31	64	---
Swan River.....	83	2	47	2.00	78	16	48	0.30	82	23	53	3.55	84	34	59	3.45	94	27	61	1.67
1916	APRIL				MAY				JUNE				JULY				AUGUST			
	Temp.				Temp.				Temp.				Temp.				Temp.			
	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Precip'n in inch.	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Precip'n in inch.	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Precip'n in inch.	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Precip'n in inch.	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Precip'n in inch.
Alberta																				
Edmonton.....	70	17	42	1.17	75	27	49	1.77	77	29	56	2.62	80	38	60	3.31	81	32	58	3.70
Red Deer.....	71	18	40	0.59	74	20	44	2.23	76	32	53	2.65	82	36	59	5.36	82	22	55	3.97
Calgary.....	76	22	43	0.85	74	23	46	3.10	82	34	56	1.46	87	38	62	1.49	85	39	60	2.03
Lethbridge.....	78	18	44	0.46	77	22	47	3.77	83	33	56	3.54	89	40	63	3.33	84	35	60	2.97
Medicine Hat.....	85	16	46	0.18	93	26	52	3.73	84	36	57	4.60	94	46	60	2.70	90	38	65	1.69
Athabaska.....	69	5	39	0.54	77	24	46	1.16	79	28	54	0.85					84	27	58	0.69
Dunvegan.....	70	20	42	0.90																
Saskatchewan																				
Estevan.....	71	3	37	1.14	77	28	50	1.16	80	37	57	3.87	92	44	71	1.90	95	36	64	0.72
Regina.....	72	2	36	0.56	77	20	48	1.89	79	35	55	4.28	89	42	68	5.02	87	34	61	0.69
Yorkton.....	71	4	35	0.12	74	23	47	3.33	78	41	55	2.38	87	41	67	3.11	88	33	60	1.14
Kindersley.....	80	15	40	0.46	80	34	46	3.34	75	23	50	3.57	89	44	64	8.21	84	30	59	1.88
Swift Current.....	80	18	41	0.62	79	23	48	1.59	79	28	56	4.05	91	44	67	5.29	88	32	61	2.54
Battleford.....	76	15	40	0.73	77	21	48	2.77	78	32	57	3.66	89	47	66	2.11	84	34	60	4.70
Prince Albert.....	75	2	38	1.21	78	20	48	4.38	77	30	56	2.60	86	46	66	3.88	85	30	60	1.66
Saskatoon.....	74	14	38	0.64	78	19	47	2.45	78	32	56	1.68	90	48	66	4.79	83	37	59	1.99
Manitoba																				
Brandon.....	65	-1	35	0.92	78	20	49	1.59	80	30	56	4.33	92	37	69	2.63	97	34	62	2.22
Portage La Prairie.....	67	4	35	0.33	72	28	48	2.83	79	34	58	4.01	95	49	72	2.74	94	40	65	2.12
Winnipeg.....	66	3	37	0.32	75	24	50	2.47	80	34	58	4.12	95	48	72	2.84	93	38	65	2.35
Dauphin.....	72	7	41	---	80	21	50	2.10	80	33	57	5.38	88	45	70	1.64	96	34	64	1.03
Swan River.....	75	0	38	0.14	80	20	46	2.37	91	30	55	3.25	89	43	68	2.38	93	32	62	3.20



THROUGH British Columbia will flow a large part of Canada's trade to the Orient, Antipodes, and, now that the Panama canal is an accomplished fact, to the nations of the old world also. A considerable portion of the produce from the golden grain fields of the Middle West will also be diverted this way.

In addition to the potential sources of wealth, in its lumber, are unlimited supplies of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, coal and other minerals.

There is a large area of the finest kind of agricultural land in the fertile valleys, benches and plateaus.

Vancouver Island, and adjacent Gulf Islands, are covered with a growth of commercial timber varying in density. There are many parts in which the cost of land clearing is reasonably low.

Vancouver Island is essentially adapted for intensive diversified farming, and particularly well suited for dairying, poultry, sheep and hogs. Trees and small fruits yield abundant crops. A great variety of garden produce is also grown. The average rainfall of the south-eastern part of Vancouver Island is approximately forty inches; on the West, Northern coasts, and interior parts of the Island, there is a considerably heavier precipitation, ranging all the way from forty to one hundred and twenty inches. On the East coast of Vancouver Island, are many islands on which there is a considerable amount of farming. Mixed farming is principally followed. A very fine quality of fruit is grown on the Gulf Islands.

The Delta of the Fraser lies between the coast range and the sea, formed of alluvial silt, which through countless ages, has been washed down from the mountain ranges. This area grows heavy crops of grain, hay, grasses, fodder plants, roots, small fruits and garden produce. Crops of a hundred bushels and over of oats to the acre are common, and hay yields as high as five tons per acre. It is principally a stock and dairying district. Pasturage grows in rank luxuriance, and, with the mild winters, stock can pasture outside practically the year round. Poultry raising is extensively followed. Sections of the higher lands are well suited to tree fruits and small fruits, as well as rhubarb, strawberries, raspberries, loganberries, etc. The rainfall in this district will average about sixty-five inches.

The Interior Valleys lie south of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the international boundary, between the coast range and the Rocky Mountains, the principal districts being the Thompson Valley, Nicola, Okanagan and Shuswap, Similkameen, Boundary, Kettle Valley, Siccan and Arrow Lake, East and West Kootenay and Columbia Valley. Most of the valleys have been developed along fruit growing lines. A remarkable quality is grown in these beautiful valleys, capturing leading awards at all centres in which fruit has been exhibited. The markets are Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and considerable shipments are also made to New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. These valleys are also well adapted to mixed farming. Alfalfa and corn grow to the best advantage, and the number of stock kept is rapidly

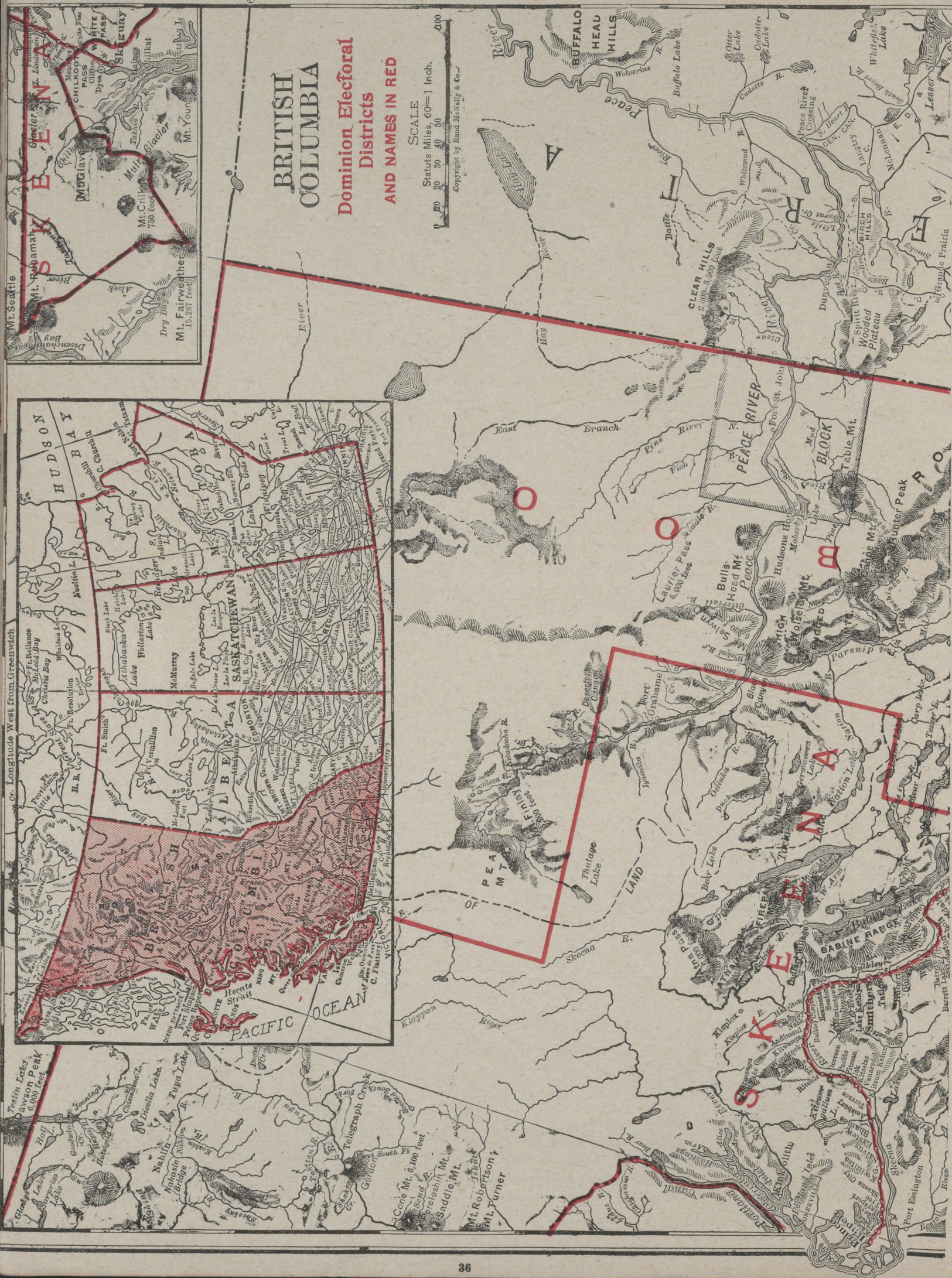
increasing. The climatic conditions are radically different from those obtaining on the Coast. The spring, summer and autumn months are ideal, whilst the winters are cold, but with plenty of bright sunshine.

Central British Columbia takes in the country north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific to the Naas River, which flows into the Pacific Ocean near Prince Rupert, the Pacific terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, some of the principal districts being Lillooet, Cariboo, Chilcotin, Nechaco, Fraser Lake, Ootsa and Francois Lake country, Bulkeley Valley, Kisplox Valley, Kitsumekelum, and Lakelse Lake Valleys, and the Naas River country. This part is rapidly coming to the fore in agriculture. The recent completion of the Transcontinental Line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways, and the near completion of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, have afforded good transportation facilities to the different districts. The Pacific Great Eastern, when completed, will link up the cities of Vancouver and Prince Rupert, on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The Chilcotin, Cariboo and Lillooet districts are essentially suitable for stock-raising. Nutritious bunch grass holds sway, and beef cattle will come off these ranges in the fall of the year in prime condition for the butcher.

The country is open rolling land, with timber here and there. As a rule irrigation is necessary, though experimental work in crop production by dry farming methods has demonstrated that good results can be obtained in many parts where water is not available.

Further north, between Tete Jaune Cache and the city of Prince Rupert, are many good areas of farming lands, and this part of the province is attracting considerable settlement. The districts mentioned are well suited for grain growing, stock-raising and general mixed farming. Primarily this is a stock country. Pea-vine and wild grasses grow everywhere and afford the best pasturage. The cost of land clearing is light compared with the coast districts. Light alder, poplar and cotton wood are the predominant trees, with spruce groves here and there. There are many tracts of open land ready for the plough. The rainfall averages between twenty and forty inches. The summers are fine and warm, with a short but rapid growing season. Summer frosts occasionally cause trouble, but, with the clearing and settlement of the land, will no doubt disappear. The winters are fairly cold, but dry and bracing. Excessive low temperatures, when they occur, are of short duration.







Ideal Agriculture and Climate Attracting Many Settlers

VARIED AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES



IN THIS PROVINCE

Peace River is the Northeastern part of the province. Lack of transportation facilities in the past has kept back settlement, but the near completion of the Dunvegan-British Columbia Railway has brought in many land-seekers during the past few years in the St. John and Pouce Coupe district.

The total agricultural production of the Province for 1917 was upwards of \$35,000,000 or an increase of \$3,000,000 over 1916.

A considerable number of horses are bred in the province, principally on the bunch grass lands.

Dairying.—In all districts of the province the average butter production is 220 lbs. butter fat, or the equivalent of 260 lbs. butter—good testimony to the suitability of the province for dairying.

A Holstein cow, owned by the British Columbia Government in 365 days gave 30,469.2 pounds of milk and 1,071.6 pounds of butter. These figures have been passed by three other cows, but in these cases the tests were only semi-official.

Sheep Raising.—With the rapid advance in prices of wool and mutton sheep in all parts of the province are being kept in increasing numbers.

Cattle.—Thousands of head of prime fat steers, in ideal condition for the block, bear eloquent testimony to the nutritive and fattening qualities of the famous bunch grass. For this industry conditions in the more northerly parts of the province are eminently suitable.

Grain.—There is a considerable amount of grain grown, but practically all of it is fed to stock. The principal grain production will in future principally come from the Peace River district and from some of the dry farming areas of Central British Columbia.

Farming Population.—British Columbia has a total population estimated at 450,000. Out of this, the farming population is about 75,000. Home production for the year 1915 totaled \$31,127,000, giving a per capita production for every man, woman and child in the province of about \$70.

Area of Agricultural Lands

One authority places the estimate at twenty million acres suitable for farming, in addition many million are suitable for grazing purposes.

The average grain yields for the year 1917 were as follows: Wheat, 31 bushels, Oats, 61 bushels and Barley 46 bushels per acre.

Hay and Fodder.—Timothy, clover, alfalfa and other grasses yield abundantly. Very little hay is exported, practically all being fed on the farm. A large quantity of fodder crops is grown, especially in those districts which are principally given over to dairying. Corn is grown in all parts of Southern British Columbia for ensilage purposes, and in some parts of Central British Columbia. Alfalfa gives good returns in all the interior districts of Southern British Columbia, and in many parts of the northern country. As many as four cuttings per year are made in the best districts.

Roots and Potatoes.—All roots yield heavy crops. The acreage devoted to potatoes is yearly increasing, and tubers of the finest quality are produced.

Fruit.—British Columbia has made a name for itself in fruit-growing. Though the industry is of recent origin, it has made very rapid strides. The value of the fruit crop of 1910 was approximately \$25,000, whilst the value of the crop for 1916 was as high as \$1,700,000. Fruit is successfully grown in all districts of the province, with the exception of some of the more northerly confines. The quality of Vancouver Island strawberries, Lower Mainland raspberries, and the big red apple of the Thompson, Okanagan and Kootenay, is well known to dwellers in the Prairie Provinces, where the largest part of our crop is marketed.

Vegetables.—Tomatoes, celery, onions, cauliflower, cabbage, potatoes, etc., are shipped in large quantities from the Coast districts, the Okanagan and Kootenay counties.

Climatic Conditions.—In a province the size of British Columbia, it is only natural that climatic conditions should vary considerably. In the northern confines of the Peace River district the growing season is short, and the winters cold, whilst in many of the southern sections almost sub-tropical conditions exist. The Japanese current crosses the Pacific with a westerly drift, laving the shores of Vancouver Island, the Gulf Islands, and the Pacific littoral, thereby giving to these districts a mild and equable climate the year round. The spring, summer and autumn months are bright, sun-shiny and with no excesses of heat, the winters mild and rainy. The unique climatic conditions enjoyed by these favoured sections have made them very popular from a residential standpoint, people being attracted thither from all parts of the world by the delightful climate, magnificent scenery and fine sporting attractions which are afforded.

Trade Reports Satisfactory

Business in British Columbia during the past year has been the most active, the most profitable, and in general the most satisfactory of any year in the history of British Columbia. While there are a large number of minor exceptions, the general testimony of the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer is in line with the above statement. One of the most noticeable improvements is in the city of Vancouver itself. The population has increased, due to the wide employment in shipbuilding and the activity in lumbering and general trade. There are few empty houses, rents have risen moderately, and there are fewer mortgagors who are not regularly paying their mortgage interest. Office buildings and business properties are not so fortunately situated, nevertheless with them there is a distinct improvement.

The output of British Columbia mines in 1917 was 40,000,000.

Farm Loans not Needed.—Loan companies report but a very slight demand from farmers for loans, which they are generally prepared to grant. But very few desirable applications are being received. Collections from the country districts are satisfactory, and a large number of mortgages are being paid at maturity.

Canada Removes duty on Farm Implements to Increase Production

Tractors, Ploughs, Automobiles, Farm Machinery, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs Are Now Admitted

In order to meet the urgency for increased production of foodstuffs, Collectors of Customs of Canada, during the present year, may admit without duty, teams, vehicles, implements, and other outfits which have been used in the United States for farming purposes, conditional on exportation prior to December 31, 1918. During the year if he has taken up land, and becomes a bona fide settler he may enter them free of duty.

The necessity for an increase in the cultivation of lands in Canada has caused the Government to admit free of duty vehicles and implements moved by mechanical power, when imported by a settler from the United States, who has owned them at least six months before his removal to Canada, but must be taken in on settler's first arrival.

Traction engines, costing not more than one thousand four hundred dollars in the country of production, designed to be moved by steam or other motive power for farm purposes, and parts thereof for repair, and traction attachments designed and imported to be combined with automobiles in Canada for use as traction engines for farm purposes and parts thereof for repair may also be admitted free of duty.

Cattle, sheep and hogs may now be entered free of duty, if imported by bona-fide residents of Canada. Ewes and lambs must be imported in good faith for breeding purposes. In the case of swine there will be a quarantine at the boundary of thirty days, and they must have come from a district where no hog cholera has existed for a period of six months. Double treated hogs will also be allowed admission on certain conditions.

What Capital Required to Start

The Man Who Has Less Than \$300.—Had better work for wages for the first year. He can hire out to established farmers and thereby gain a knowledge of agricultural methods.

The Man Who Has \$600.—Get hold of your 160-acre free homestead at once, build your shack, and proceed with your homestead duties. During the six months that you are free to

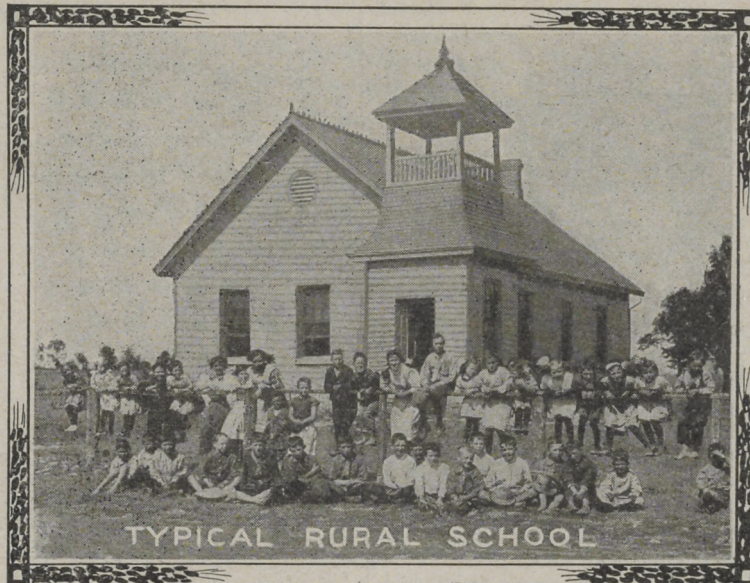
absent yourself from your homestead, hire out to some successful farmer and get enough to tide you over the other half of the year which you must spend in residence upon the land. When you have put in six months' residence during each of these years and have complied with the improvement conditions required by the Land Act, you become the absolute owner.

The Man Who Has \$1,000.—Either homestead a farm or purchase one on the installment plan, and get to work at once. A small house and out-buildings will be required, with horses or oxen, a plough, a wagon, etc.

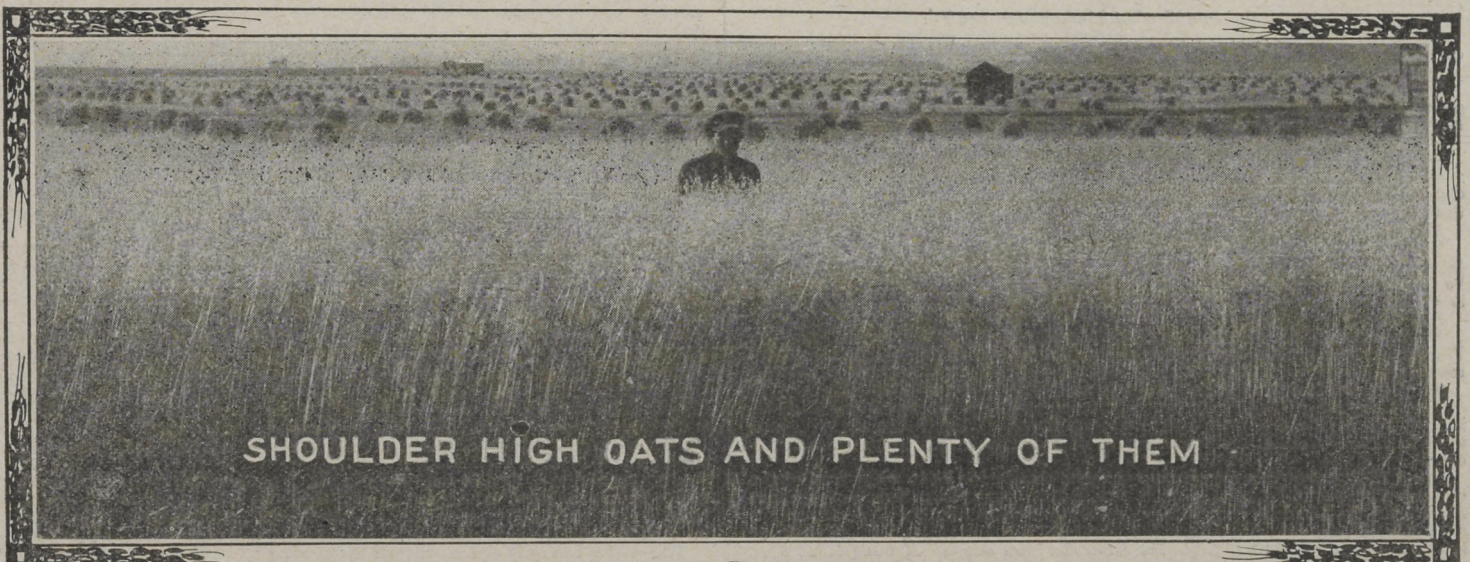
Working out in the harvest season will be necessary to bring in money to tide over the winter and get the crop sown in good condition. As the crop grows, opportunity is given to make the house comfortable, to look around and plan ahead.

What \$1,600 Will Buy.—No farmer should come expecting to make a homestead pay its own way the first year. He needs buildings, an equipment, and money for the maintenance of himself and family until his first harvest can be garnered. After securing his land and putting up his buildings, \$1,500 will give him a fairly good equipment to begin with. This will probably be expended as follows:

3 good horses.....	\$475.00	3 milch cows at \$75.....	225.00
1½ set harness.....	55.00	3 hogs at \$25.....	75.00
1 combination plough....	35.00	poultry.....	10.00
1 disc harrow.....	40.00	miscellaneous tools....	20.00
1 drag harrow.....	25.00	100 bushels oats at 90 cts..	90.00
1 seeder.....	110.00	10 bu. seed potatoes at \$1..	10.00
1 mower.....	75.00	seed wheat and oats....	125.00
1 rake.....	35.00	unforseen items.....	60.00
1 strong wagon.....	105.00	Total.....	\$1,600.00
1 set sleighs.....	30.00		



TYPICAL RURAL SCHOOL



SHOULDER HIGH OATS AND PLENTY OF THEM

GENERAL INFORMATION

[PERTINENT QUERIES—EXPLICIT REPLIES]

Owing to the number of questions asked daily, it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form, such questions as most naturally occur, giving the answers which experience dictates as appropriate, conveying the information commonly asked for. If the reader does not find here the answer to his particular difficulty, a letter to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to any Government Agent whose name appears on the inside of the front cover of this publication, will secure full particulars.

1. **Where are the lands to which reference is made?**

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta in British Columbia.

2. **What kind of land is it?**

The land is mostly prairie (except in British Columbia) and can be secured free from timber and stones, if desired, the soil being the very best alluvial black loam from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil. It is just rolling enough to give good drainage, and in places there is plenty of timber, while some is underlaid with good coal.

3. **If the land is what you say, why is the Government giving it away?**

The Government, knowing that agriculture is the foundation of a progressive country, and that large yields of farm produce insure prosperity in all other branches of business, is doing everything in its power to encourage settlement. It is much better for each man to own his own farm, therefore a free grant of 160 acres is given to every man who will reside upon and cultivate it.

4. **Is it timber or prairie land?**

The province of Manitoba has considerable open prairie, especially, in the southwest; towards the centre it is parklike with some timber belts in parts. The southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta are chiefly open prairie with growths of timber along the streams. As you go north or northwest about 20 per cent of the country may be said to be timbered.

5. **Is there sufficient rainfall?**

A sufficient supply can be relied upon. The most rain falls in May and June, when most needed.

6. **What are the roads like?**

Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadways are usually graded up, but not gravelled or macadamized. The natural prairie road is superior to most manufactured roads and affords good travelling in ordinary seasons and every fall and winter.

7. **What sort of people are settled there, and is English generally spoken?**

Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, and English-speaking Americans (who are going in, in large numbers), with Germans and Scandinavians. English is the language of the country and is spoken everywhere.

8. **Will I have to change my citizenship if I go to Canada?**

An alien, before making entry for free homestead land, must declare his intention of becoming a British subject. To become a naturalized British subject residence within His Majesty's Dominions for a period of not less than five years is necessary. Patent for the homestead, however, may be issued, if at the end of three years, all the other duties having been performed, the applicant satisfies the Minister of the Interior that in all respects save such period of residence or service he is qualified to be naturalized, and declare upon oath his intention to be so naturalized as soon as he has completed such period of residence or service. In the meanwhile he can hold possession and exercise right of ownership. To become a British subject a settler of foreign birth should make application to anyone authorized to administer naturalization oaths in a Canadian court. An alien may purchase land from any of the railway or land companies and hold title deed without changing his citizenship.

9. **How about American money?**

American money is taken everywhere in Canada at its face value.

10. **Can a man who has used his homestead right in the United States take a homestead in Canada?**

Yes.

11. **What grains are raised in western Canada?**

Wheat (winter and spring), oats, barley, flax, speltz, rye and other small grains, and corn is grown chiefly for silo purposes.

12. **How long does it take wheat to mature?**

The average time is from 100 to 118 days. This short time is accounted for by the long hours of sunlight which during the growing and ripening season, averages 16 hours a day.

13. **Can a man raise a crop on the first breaking of his land?**

Yes, but it is not well to use the land for any other purpose the first year than for raising garden vegetables, or perhaps a crop of flax, as it is necessarily rough on account of the heavy sod not having had time to rot and become workable. Good yields of oats have been reported on breaking.

14. **Is there plenty of hay available?**

In many parts there is sufficient wild hay meadow on government or vacant land, which may be rented at a very low rental, if you have not enough on your own farm. Experience has proven that timothy, brome, clover and other cultivated grasses do well. Yields of brome have been reported from two to four tons per acre. Alfalfa under proper cultivation in many places gives successful yields.

15. **Do vegetables thrive and what kinds are grown?**

Potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbages, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, melons, etc., are unequalled anywhere.

16. **Can fruit be raised and what varieties?**

Small fruits grow wild. The cultivated are plums, cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants. In British Columbia fruit growing of all kinds is carried on very extensively and successfully.

17. **About what time does seeding begin?**

As a rule farmers begin their seeding from the 1st to the 15th of April, sometimes continuing well into May. The average yield of all grains in western Canada would be largely increased, did not some farmers unwisely do seeding until the middle of June.

18. **Is live stock raising more profitable than grain farming?**

The two should be combined. In seasons of high grain prices and other favourable conditions grain farming is very profitable, but the farmer who has a few horses, beef steers, hogs, sheep, cows and poultry for sale every year, is in the best position.

19. **In what way can I secure land in western Canada?**

By homesteading, or purchasing from railway or land companies. The Dominion Government has no land for sale. The British Columbia Government sells land to actual settlers at low figures.

20. **Can I get a map or list of lands vacant and open to homestead entry?**

Yes, maps are published by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, showing what lands are available up to a certain date. These are revised from time to time. Ask for Homestead map of province in which you are interested.

From these maps you may arrive at some conclusion as to what part of the country you would like full particulars about. Any Canadian Government Agent can then furnish you with complete information about the land available in that particular locality. A diagram of any township, with the vacant lands marked, will be supplied free from the land office. A competent land guide can be obtained.

21. **How far are homestead lands from lines of railway?**

They vary, but at present the nearest will be from 15 to 20 miles. Railways are being built into the new districts.

22. **If a man take his family there before he selects a homestead can he get temporary accommodation?**

At the some places the Government maintains Immigration halls with free temporary accommodation for those desiring such and supplying their own provisions. It is always better for the head of the family, or such member of it as may be entitled to homestead, to select and make entry for lands before moving family.

23. **Where must I make my homestead entry?**

At the Dominion Lands Office for the district.

24. **Can a person borrow money on a homestead before receiving patent?**

No; contrary to Dominion Lands Act.

25. **Would the time I was away working for a neighbour, or on the railway or other work count as time on my homestead?**

Only actual residence on your homestead will count, and you must reside on homestead six months in each of three years.

26. **Is it permissible to reside with brother, who has filed on adjoining land?**

A homesteader may reside with father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister on farming land owned solely by him or her, not less than 80 acres, or upon homestead entered for by him or her not more than nine miles from entrant's homestead. Fifty acres of homestead must be brought under cultivation, instead of 30 acres, as is the case when there is direct residence.

27. **How shall I know what to do or where to go when I reach there?**

Make a careful study of this pamphlet and decide in a general way on the district in which you wish to settle. Then put yourself in communication with your nearest Canadian Government Agent, whose name appears on the second page of cover. At Winnipeg, and in the offices of any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Canada, are maps showing vacant lands. Having decided on the district where you will make your home, the services of a competent land guide may be secured to assist in locating.

28. **What is the best way to get there?**

Write your nearest Canadian Government Agent for routes, and settlers' low railway rate certificate good from the Canadian boundary to destination for passengers and freight.

29. **How much baggage will I be allowed on the Canadian railways?**

150 pounds for each full ticket.

30. **Are settlers' effects bonded through to destination, or are they examined at the boundary?**

If settler accompanies effects they will be examined at the boundary, without any trouble; if effects are unaccompanied they will go through to the nearest bonding (or customs) point to destination.

31. **In case settler's family follow him what about railway rates?**

On application to Canadian Government Agent, settlers' low railway rate certificate will be forwarded, and they will be given the settlers' privilege.

32. **What is the duty on horses and cattle if a settler should want to take in more than the number allowed free into Canada?**

Over one year old, they will be valued at a minimum of \$50 per head, and duty will be 25 per cent.

33. **How much money must one have to start farming?**

See "Success Achieved by Various Methods." Page 39 herein.

34. **In those parts which are better for cattle and sheep than for grain, what does a man do if he has only 160 acres?**

If a settler should desire to go into stock raising and his quarter-section of 160 acres should not prove sufficient to furnish pasture for his stock, he can make application to the Land Commissioner for a lease for grazing lands at a very low cost in certain districts.

35. **Where is information to be had about British Columbia?**

Apply to Secretary Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, B. C.

36. **Is living expensive?**

Sugar, granulated, 10 to 14 lbs. for \$1, according to fluctuation of market. Tea, 30 to 50 cents a lb.; coffee, 30 to 45 cents a lb.; flour, \$15.50 to \$16.00 per 98 lbs. Dry goods about same as at home. Cotton somewhat dearer than in United States, and woollen goods noticeably cheaper. Stoves and furniture somewhat higher than eastern prices, owing to freight charges.

37. **Are the taxes high?**

Taxes on occupied lands are very low being principally for schools, which run from \$10 to \$14.50 per quarter section. Other taxes are those largely controlled by residents of the municipalities. These vary in the different provinces, and are such as road building, telephone tax. There is also road work tax. In the case of non-residents in Saskatchewan and Alberta an additional surtax is imposed.

38. **How is the Country governed?**

The Provincial Governments are elected altogether by popular vote and is responsible directly to the people. The laws are similar to those of many in the States, but American settlers all declare they are better observed by the people in Canada. Canada is self-governing just as much as the United States, although it is a part of the British Empire. The Dominion Government makes and administers the laws for the people at large; the Provincial Government of each province makes the administers the local laws.

The taxes on farmers' lands in Western Canada are much lighter than the usual farm tax in the United States, and, in addition, in Western Canada no taxes are charged on improvements, farm implements, live stock or personal effects. The Government has shown no disposition to increase taxation on farm lands to meet any part of the war expenditure. Taxes could, however, be very greatly increased and still be lower than they are in the United States.

39. **Does the Government tax the settler if he lets his cattle run on Government lands? What about line fences?**

The settler is not required to pay a tax for allowing his cattle to run on Government land, but it is advisable to lease land from the Government for haying or grazing purposes, when needed. If one fences his land, his adjoining neighbour has to stand a proportionate share of the cost of the fence adjoining his property, or build one-half of it himself.

40. **Where can material for a house and sheds be procured, and about what would it cost? What about fuel? Do people suffer from the cold?**

Though there are large tracts of forest in the Canadian west there are localities where building timber and material is limited, but this has not proven any drawback as the Government has made provision that should a man settle on a quarter-section deprived of timber, he can, by making application to the Dominion Lands Agent, obtain a permit to cut on Government lands free of charge the following, viz.:

(1.) 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, measuring no more than 12 inches at the butt, or 9,250 feet board measure. (2.) 400 roofing poles. (3.) 2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts, 7 feet long, and not exceeding five (5) inches in diameter at the small end. (4.) 30 cords of dry fuel wood for firewood.

The settler has only the expense of the cutting and hauling to his homestead. The principal districts are within easy reach of firewood; the settlers of Alberta

and Saskatchewan are particularly favoured, especially along the various streams, from some of which they get all the coal they require, at a trifling cost. No one in the country need suffer from the cold on account of scarcity of fuel.

41. Is it advisable to go into a new country during the winter months with uncertain weather conditions?

A few years ago, when settlement was sparse, settlers were advised to wait until March or April. Now that so many have friends in western Canada there need be no hesitation when to start. Lines of railway penetrate most of the settled districts, and no one need go far from neighbours already settled. There is no longer the dread of pioneering, and it is robbed of the romance that once surrounded it. With farm already selected, it is perfectly safe, and to the prospective homesteader he can get some sort of occupation until early spring, when he will be on the ground ready for it.

42. What does lumber cost?

See page 24.

43. What chance is there for employment when a man first goes there and isn't working on his land?

There are different industries through the country, outside of farming and ranching, such as saw mills, flour mills, brick-yards, railroad building in the summer, and lumbering in the winter. The chances for employment are good as a large percentage of those going in and those already there farm so much that they must have help, and pay good wages. During the past two seasons from twenty to thirty thousand farm labourers have been brought in each year from the eastern provinces and the United States to assist in caring for the large crops. The capable and willing worker is sure to succeed in Canada.

44. Can I get employment with a farmer so as to become acquainted with local conditions?

This can be done through the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, who is in a position to offer engagements with well established farmers. Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive from \$25 up per month with board and lodging, engagements, if desired, to extend for twelve months. Summer wages are from \$40 to \$50 per month; winter wages \$15 to \$25. During harvest wages are higher than this.

45. If I have had no experience and simply desire to learn farming in western Canada before starting on my own account?

Young men and others unacquainted with farm life will find positions through the Government officers at Winnipeg. Wages are dependent upon experience and qualification. After working for a year in this way, the knowledge acquired will be sufficient to justify you in going into farming on your own account.

46. Are there any schools outside the towns?

School districts cannot exceed five miles in length or breadth, and must contain at least four actual residents, and eight to twelve children varying in the different provinces, between the ages of five and sixteen. In almost every locality, where these conditions exist, schools have been established.

47. Are churches numerous?

The various denominations are well represented and churches are being built rapidly even in the most remote districts.

48. Can water be secured at reasonable depth?

In most places it can be had at from fifteen to forty feet, while in other places wells have been sunk to fifty or sixty feet.

49. Where are free homesteads to-day, and how far from railway?

In some well settled districts it may be possible to secure one, but such chances are few. Between the lakes in Manitoba as well as north and south-west of Winnipeg. In the central portions of Saskatchewan, Alberta and west of Moose Jaw and Swift Current. A splendid homestead area is that lying north of Battleford, and between Prince Albert and Edmonton. The Peace River country is attracting a large number of settlers, where free homesteads are plentiful.

50. What about the climate?

During a portion of December, January and February, the thermometer sometimes registers as low as 40° below zero, but the weather is so dry and bracing that the cold does not have the piercing, chilling effect, and outdoor work can be done in comfort. Many American farmers have expressed themselves to the effect that 20° below is not felt so keenly as 10° above in the States they came from. The snow is dry and crisp from start to finish of winter. The summers are fine and the heat is dry and pleasant; the nights are always cool with heavy dews. The climate of Western Canada is even and dry, and much healthier than a more changeable, damper one. People know what kind of weather to expect and dress accordingly. There are some extremes, as in all countries, but they do not last long.

51. What are the facilities for storing and marketing grain?

There is good grain elevator accommodation at every station. The government own large elevators and the large grain milling firms have elevators everywhere. There are also track warehouses and loading platforms, where the farmer can load his own wheat direct to the cars and have it shipped in his own account direct to the government terminal elevators.

52. Should I bring my farm implements to Canada?

If they are in serviceable condition and you can make up a carload bring them. You will find it cheaper than buying new implements.

53. Should I try to make up a party of neighbours to settle in one district?

That is a good plan. Such neighbours can co-operate in the use of machinery and in farm operations in such a way as to considerably reduce their expenses.

54. Why is Canadian wheat superior to any other in the world?

It is harder, contains a greater amount of gluten and makes the finest grades of flour.

55. How does the price of Western Canadian wheat compare with that of the Western United States?

The gross value of a bushel of wheat is about the same in Canada as in the United States. However, Canadian wheat averages higher in grade and yields more bushels per acre than in the United States.

56. What is the average price of farm lands in Western Canada?

Land prices in Western Canada vary according to the distance from towns or railways and also according to the class of the land and the type of farming to which it is adapted. Wild land suitable for mixed farming can be got in good districts from \$10.00 an acre up; also good wheat land which needs clearing at \$10 an acre up. Partly improved land can be bought from \$15 up to \$25 or \$30, and first class wheat land from \$15 to \$50 an acre, depending on location and the amount of improvements on the farm.

57. Shall you buy, rent, or homestead?

This depends on your capital. Lands for sale are better located than homesteads available to-day, but in most cases that matter can be easily decided after seeing the country. It is more preferable to buy than rent, as most purchasable land can be secured by a small cash payment down. For a man with little capital a homestead is the most desirable and his sons can also take up 160 acres each. But let the boys take the route that appeals to them. Don't force them to homestead if they pine to rent. Don't try to keep them home if homesteading looks good to them. The thing to remember is that success may be achieved by any one of the three routes. If the foundation is right, hard work the method, and thoroughness the motto, it makes little difference which road is taken—whether homesteading, buying, or renting—Western Canada is big enough and good farming profitable enough.

Valuable Hints for the Man About to Start

The newcomer may start for western Canada during any month in the year.

Railroads carry him to within a short distance of his new home.

The country roads are good, and there is settlement in all parts, so that shelter is easily reached.

Temporary provision is required for the family's arrival, when better may be made.

If going in the winter months, it is well to have a pair of good strong sleds.

As teams cost \$6.00 a day take along your horses and do your own hauling.

For feeding on the way, put in two-by-four cleats breast high on the horses, and fix to fit the end of a stout trough which is dropped in, afterwards nailing on a top cleat.

If they have been used to corn, take along twenty bushels for each horse, if possible, not only to feed along the way, but to use while breaking them in to an oat diet.

You need both hay and oat straw on the cars.

The new arrival may have to pay \$12.00 a ton for hay and 80 cents per bushel for oats.

Bring all the horses you can.

Five big horses can pull a twelve-inch gang through the sod, but six can do it easier and you can use five on the harrow.

If you have been intending to bring eight horses, bring twelve; if you were going to bring twelve, bring sixteen.

The first two years on the new land is hard on horses, and you will need plenty.

If you have any spare time or can get work, they bring in money—about \$6 00 per day.

One can get all the outside breaking one's team can do at \$4.00 per acre, so horse power is the main thing.

Bring your cows and also your cream separator. The latter will not sell for much and is useful here, as you have no place to store quantities of milk.

Bring at least your two best cows with you on the journey.

Pack up a supply of groceries in such a way that you can get at them easily, but upon this you may have to pay duty.

Corn starch, tapioca and similar packages are easy to handle while moving, and a big box of such things make cooking easy for the first few weeks.

Do not sell anything that can be used in your new farming. Old belts, singletrees, doubletrees, and such goods are worth far more away out on the prairies than on the old improved farm, and they will cost more there.

Bring all sorts of tools and wagon gears with you; you will save money by doing so; anvil, drills, old bolts, and screws, etc., come in handy.

Bring your stock remedies. You may be far from a veterinarian. Boracic acid comes in handy, so does a medicine cabinet for the household, with carbolic salve, liniments, etc.

One of the first things you will need is a hayrack, and you will not have time to build one before it is needed, so take the old one or build a new one and take it with you. It can be used for crating and for partitions and other purposes in loading the car. Make the sides of the rack quite close and have a solid bottom.

Bring along your base-burner. Coal and wood are plentiful.

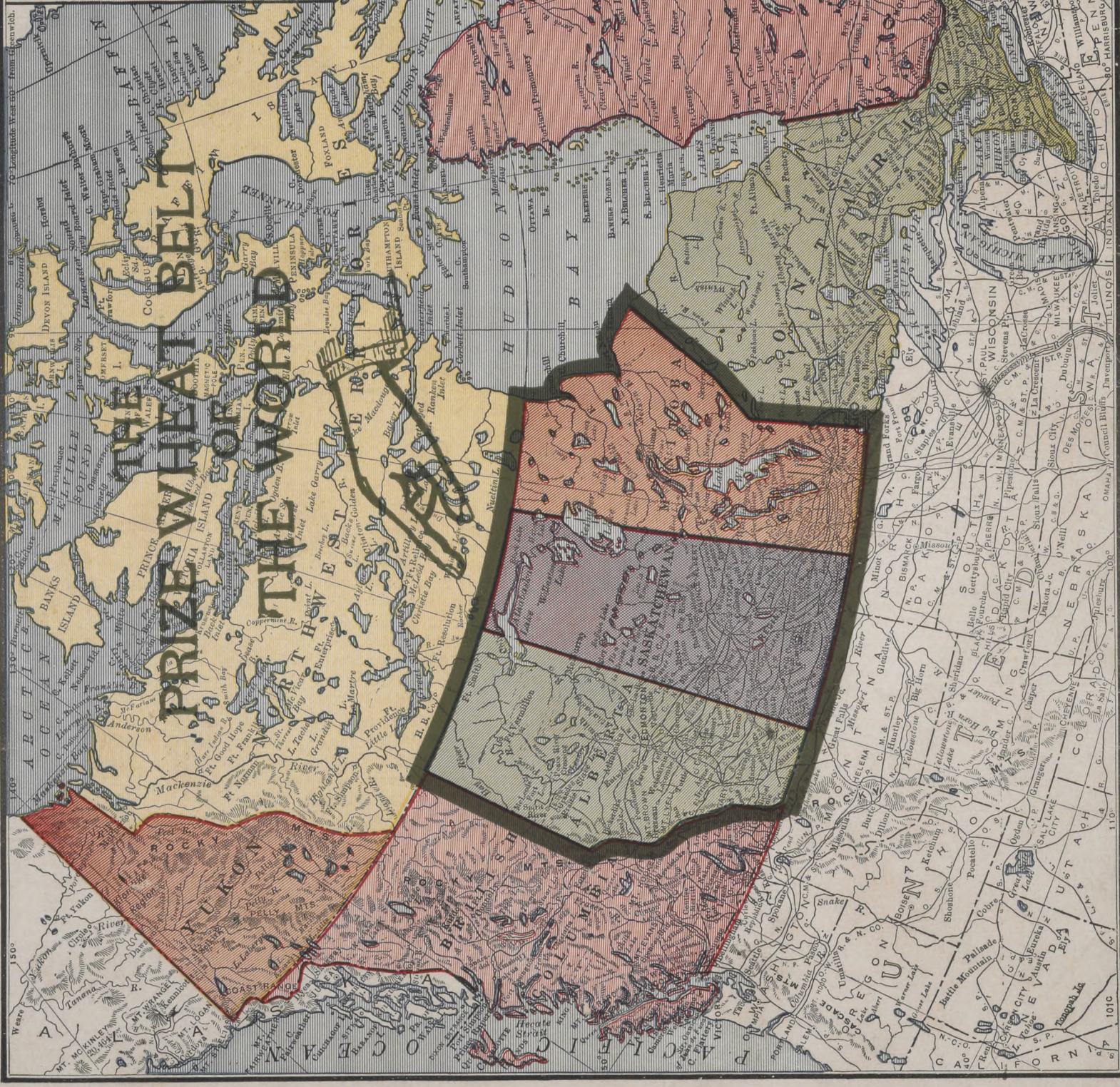
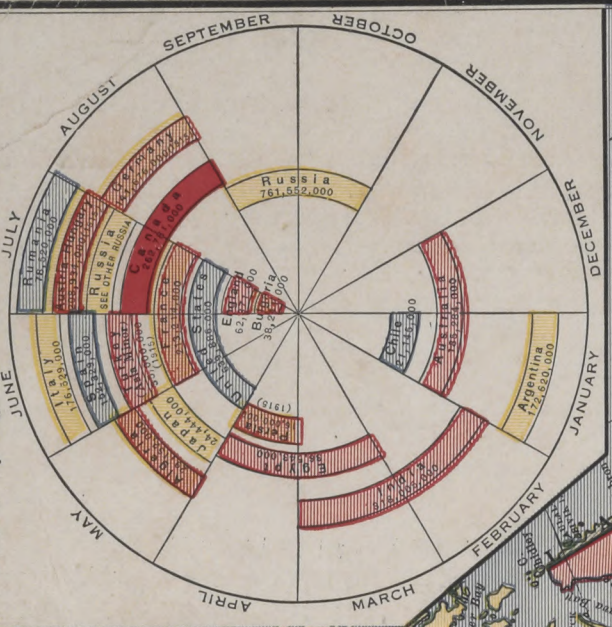
So far from town one needs big supplies of kerosene, so bring a steel barrel that will not become leaky. You can buy oil cheaper by the barrel and it saves trouble. Also bring a good oil stove. It will do the baking and save hauling fuel in the long working season.

Have a small tank-made to carry water in the cars for the horses, to hold two barrels, about three feet in diameter and four high, the top soldered on, with a lid just large enough to get in a pail. It also will be useful to haul water for the house when you land.

DUTY FREE

Bring your tractor and your automobile. Under the new 1918 regulations, bona fide settlers have no duty to pay.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT HARVESTS and Crop figures for 1916 in Bushels.



**DOMINION OF CANADA
AND
NEWFOUNDLAND**

SCALE
Statute Miles, 385 = 1 Inch.
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Rail, McMillan & Co., Ltd., Great Britain.
of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.